Small Reading Room

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 16. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895. $1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON. Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

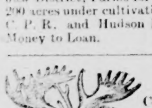
T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c., Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

DR. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Deputy Registrar Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.



I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 29th.

F. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. Crosbie Block, Main Street.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER & WOOD FOR CASH

About the first of September you will begin to think winter is coming. Then you will want storm windows, doors, etc. It might not be a bad idea to feel around a bit right away before the fall rush commences. We particularly want to call your attention to the fact that we are selling CHEAP now, but only for CASH.

E. Simpson & Co.

FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD. Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

The Greatest Slaughter In Prices of Ready-Made Clothing

.....will take place at.....

T. W. Robinson's

Commencing on Monday, October 21st, we will clear out all our last season's stock of men's suits and overcoats, boys' suits, overcoats and pea jackets, at cost price for cash only. Mark the figures. We mean business.

When east I secured some grand values in many lines, especially clothing: some lines at even less than manufacturer's price, and of course we will give our customers the benefit of the same.

OUR LEADERS!

(6 specials in clothing.)

1ST.—$5.00 will buy a nice, neat, dark pattern, Etoffe suit, was sold last season for $8.00.

2ND.—$6.00 will buy a nice, dark brown, extra heavy suit; well made and just the thing for winter.

3RD.—A good tweed suit $7.50; worth at least $10.00. To arrive this week.

4TH.—See what a nice, all-wool, navy serge, we can give you for $10.00.

5TH.—A double breasted, navy worsted suit,—extra value—only $15.00. Will wear and not get shabby. To arrive this week.

6TH.—Boys' navy serge knickerbockers, lined throughout. Size 22 to 25 only 35 cents; 26 to 28 only 45 cents.

Customers who have seen those $5.00 to $6.00 suits, wonder how they were ever manufactured at the price we offer them, but they were bought for spot cash, and cleaned out the whole lot, hence the reason we can give you such benefits. Also might make special mention of our heavy Etoffe ulsters only $5.00, and heavy frieze pea jackets, roll collar, $5.00.

To arrive: One car winter apples, One car potatoes, One car L. of W. flour, One car salt.

DON'T forget sale of furniture on Saturday.

T. W. ROBINSON.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

PROROGATION OF THE NORTH-WEST ASSEMBLY.

Liquor Cannot be Sold by Other Than the Present Incorporated Clubs—School Trustees to be Elected by Ballot—Brief Closing Speech by His Honor.

REGINA, Sept, 30, 1895.

At Saturday night's session of the North West Assembly when nearing the hour of midnight, Mr. Maloney's liquor bill came on, the hon. member introducing a verbal amendment to the clause referring to the class of persons who should not be allowed to sell liquor.

Mr. Haultain proposed an amendment that "any sale or other disposal of liquor by any association, body of persons or club not incorporatd at this date by a special ordinance of the Territories," should be a violation of the ordinance. The amendment, said Mr. Haultain, would deal with the evil which the hon. member for St. Albert (Mr Maloney) proposed to deal with, whereas his own (Mr. Maloney's) included, as was said in the afternoon, two clubs which had secured vested rights. The amendment proposed by Mr. Maloney was simply a bit of private legislation of the very worst sort.

Mr. Maloney retorted that the only trouble was that the hon. member for Macleod saw that the bill struck something which he did not want struck ("Hear, hear," by Mr Haultain)

Mr. Oliver thought there was a necessity for such amendment to their legislation as would protect the vested rights they had created under the liquor ordinance. Any such legislation would have his support on general principles, but not on temperance principles. But the two clubs referred to had vested rights acquired under the legislation of that Assembly. That being so they were entitled to protection. At the time they were granted their charters, it was thoroughly understood that the sale of liquors would be carried on and on the strength of that large sums were vested in those institutions. He proposed to vote for the amendment of the member of Macleod, if that amendment would be effective as against unorganized clubs. If, however, it should be found that under that provision which allowed the existence of those clubs and allowed them to sell liquor,—if that formed a loophole through which other institutions would crawl he would be very glad to extend all the general operations of the law to those institutions and even to sweep away their vested rights.

Mr. Ross said he was a member of the house at the time the bills passed incorporating the Assiniboia and the ranchmen's club. He did not now believe in the incorporation, nor did he believe in it at the time. He did not believe those clubs were serving any good end, still he could not forget the fact that that House by incorporating them, gave them certain vested rights and allowed them certain privileges, and that they had acquired certain properties, If in the giving of a vote he could feel that it would not do any injury to the people who had been given those vested rights, he would be willing to vote for the proposal to do away with all clubs in the Territories, but as they, as an Assembly, had given them certain privileges, the House must consider the position in which it had placed them. If they found that in the keeping of these clubs the general licensing act was affected, if other clubs which were not incorporated could go on and sell liquor in utter disregard of the license act, then sweep all clubs out of existence. But if, on the other hand, the amendment of Mr. Haultain would meet the case and preserve to those two clubs their vested rights, then the amendment would receive his support.

Mr. Fearon remarked that judging from the language of the preceeding speakers one would infer that the bill was a means to an end for sweeping already existing clubs out of existence. As the bill only read that those clubs should pay a license, it did not necessarily follow that the license would sweep them out of existence. It was reasonable to suppose that carrying the expense they had carried, that they could carry that as well and it would be no great hardship. He would be willing to support any measure that would allow those two clubs to retain their privilege, if by doing so it would cover the ground required. But the amendment of the hon. member for Macleod did not cover the ground, as the same power which brought them into existence could bring others into existence. He held that if such a state of affairs existed as described by Mr. Maloney—that a number of men were conducing a club and illegally selling whiskey, if they had sufficient influence to evade the law, they would have sufficient influence to send a bill of incorporation down to the House and have it passed.

Mr. Critchley thought the two clubs named should be exempted owing to their vested rights. He thought it would be well if the names of those clubs could be inserted in the amendment.

Mr. Oliver asked if the hon. member for Macleod would agree to allow the amendment to name those two places.

Mr. Haultain replied that he had no objection, and altered his amendment accordingly.

Being submitted to the vote there were 6 in favor and 7 against, and the amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Maloney's amendment was then carried. It read: "Section 12 of the said ordinance is hereby amended by adding thereto the words 'and any sale or other disposal of liquor by a body of persons whether incorporated or not,'" shall be guilty of infraction of the ordinance. The provision relating to dining accommodation was dropped.

The bill as amended was reported.

Mr. Maloney moved that the amendment be read a first time.

Mr. Haultain moved and Mr. Ross seconded, "Than the amendments be now read a first time, and that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole House with instructions to strike out section 3 of the bill and substitute therefor the following section: Section 82 of the ordinance is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "and any sale or other disposal of liquor by any association, body of persons or club not incorporated at this date by a special ordinance of the Territories or by the servant or agent thereof to the members thereof or to any other person without such license shall be a violation of section 91 of this ordinance."

Upon this there was a vote of 7 each.

The speaker declared the amendment agreed to, he giving the casting vote in his favor. The bill was therefore referred back to the committee of the whole.

The amendment as sent back was again rejected by 7 to 6 and declared lost.

Mr. Maloney moved that the bill be reported.

Mr. Haultain asked for rulling. The House, he said, had instructed the committee to make certain amendments. The duty of the committee was to make the amendment. They had come to a mere farce. If the committee of the House refused to obey the instructions of the house, it simply meant going backwards and forwards. He (Mr. Haultain) was willing to go backwards and forwards all the year.

Mr. Maloney—I want to go straight ahead. (Laughter)

The chairman of the committee, Mr Page, after consulting authorities, said the committee had power to refuse the amendment. He was proceeding to put the motion when—

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the procedure could go on for a certain time until some one got tired. The bill was simply in the committee stage. The hon. member had to move a reading of the amendments twice and the bill a third time and the passing of the bill in all the bill had to be read four times. Unless the House consent to sit for three days the bill could not be passed unless by unanimous consent of the House, and the hon. gentleman certainly could not get it. In the interest of vested rights he (Mr. Haultain) would take every parliamentry advantage against it.

The bill was reported to the House with amendments.

Mr. Haultain moved his amendment that it be referred back to committee. The result was just as before, the speaker voting for it.

In committee of the whole House the amendment was again lost by 7 votes to six. The result drawing from Mr. Bannerman the remark: "We're not tired yet."

Mr. Maloney moved that the committee rise and report the bill with amendments.

This was done, and Mr. Haultain for a third time moved that it be referred back, at the same time remarking that that was the last time he would move the amendment. After that he would resort to the ordinary privilege of simply blocking the hon. member's bill, and he could make up his mind whether he would accept the amendment, or not have the bill passed at this session.

Seven votes were again cast on each side, and the speaker declared the amendment carried.

Once more and for the last time the House found itself in committee of the whole upon this vexed question. Upon the vote being taken the voting was 7 for and 7 against. The change was caused by Mr. Speaker exercising his right to vote in committee which he had not hitherto done. Mr. Pago (chairman of the committee) cast in favor of the amendment and declared it carried.

Mr. Maloney moved that the committee rise and report bill as amended.

This was done, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Monday morning.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTED BY BALLOT.

Mr. Haultain stated that he was requested before the school bill was introduced to try and provide a system of voting by ballot at ordinary school elections for trustees and other purposes. He found it very difficult at the time and did not attempt it, or rather, he dropped it. Since then he had received more light on the subject, and he thought he could see his way to introduce a simple clause or two which would provide machinery for voting by ballot in school districts on the request of a certain number of ratepayers. Before proceeding further he wished the sense of the committee on the subject.

The committee approved the suggestion, and Mr. Haultain promised to introduce legislation.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

PROROGATION.

On Monday the Speaker took the chair at 10:30. There was a fair attendance of members. On the orders of the day being come to Mr. Fearon moved that the bill to amend the liquor license ordinance be referred back to committee of the whole House on the following definition: "Householder shall mean the owner or occupant being a tenant under a yearly lease of any dwelling house or place of business." The amendment was agreed to.

In accordance with his promise of Saturday, Mr Haultain proposed clauses to be inserted in the school bill to the effect that voting by ballot at the election of school trustees in villages should be proceeded with at the written request of not less than ten ratepayers.

The clause was approved.

Several bills were passed and the House adjourned at 12:30.

At 3 o'clock His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, attended by an escort and Inspector Baker, A.D.C, entered the House and took his seat on the throne. Mr. Gordon, clerk to the Assembly, read the titles of the bills which had been passed during the session, and to which His Honor assented.

His Honor then closed the session with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—In closing the first session of the third legislature of the Canadian North-West Territories, I congratulate you upon the practical results of your deliberations and the harmony which distinguished your proceedings.

The Assembly having been declared prorogued the proceedings terminated.

Life-sized Portraits Given Away

AS A PREMIUM FOR CASH TRADE, according to the following conditions:—With every $10 worth of cash purchases at our store you will be entitled, free, to one elegant life-sized CRAOTINT portrait, copied from any photo you may select, and finished in the most artistic manner, and of the same quality which commands at retail $15. These Craotint portraits we positively guarantee are all made by the Merchant's Portrait Co., (Ltd.) 495 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., who are the originators of the Craotint portraits, and who in order to guard against inferior imitations of their celebrated productions, have copyrighted the name "CRAOTINT."

The reputation of this Company for portraiture of the highest excellence is unsurpassed, and in order to further advertise their work, and upon our agreeing to use their Craotint portraits exclusively in our business, they guarantee our customers not only as to the artistic merit of the work, but also the likeness and durability

Their Work Will Please You, and it Will Last.

In order to see that their portraits are suitably and properly framed this Co. furnish their own frames and have made it conditional upon us that with each portrait we sell a frame, an assortment of which we shall keep at $3.50 each and upward, subject to your own selection as to style and quality. WE GIVE YOU THE PORTRAIT FREE. You pay for the frame only.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD, Price $1.00 6 Bottles $5.00 Exp. Pd.



ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THEORY.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLETS. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD, SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

"The Tie That Binds."

On Wednesday last at 5 p.m. the bonds of marriage were united at the Methodist Parsonage between James McCauley, of the C.P.R., and Miss Cynthia Colenutt, daughter of C. A. Colenutt, of Bluerock ranche, Parkbeg. The Rev. Mr. Fernier performed the ceremony.

After the marriage the young couple entertained their friends at their residence on High street. During the evening some twelve files of the members of the Rifle Association paraded before their home and with military precision fired a *feu de joie* in honor of the happy event. The wedding presents were many, and of a kind that will prove useful to the recipients.

CURRENT NOTES.

A few years ago there was room for a great deal of criticism upon the management of county and local fairs throughout the country. There has been great improvement, however, within ten years, and we are glad to say that most of our annual fairs are now free from the immoral influences which made so many unworthy of the support of all honest men. Some, we are sorry to say, still continue to license gambling concerns, immoral shows, and catchpenny fakes, caring more for the financial success of the fair than for the influence it exerts upon the patrons and upon society. Such fairs should be let severely alone by all good citizens. If the managers cater to the worst elements of society, let those elements be its patrons. An agricultural fair is designed, primarily, to promote agricultural and kindred interests, and their moral influence should be pure and elevating. Nothing that is of doubtful character, let alone positively degrading or demoralizing influence, should be admitted within the gates.

This does not mean that we are opposed to amusements. On the contrary, we advocate wholesome and harmless amusements at fairs, most heartily. We would secure and advertise attractions that would attract and amusements that would amuse, and at the same time have them free from suspicion, and of undoubted healthy moral tone and influence. There is nothing wrong in a roller-coaster, a Ferris wheel, a balloon ascension, a parachute jump, a panorama exhibition, or a fair and square test of speed on the track. They relieve the monotony of the fair ground, and infuse the air of energy and life into what would otherwise be comparatively tame and listless to a large part of the attendants, if not all.

It must be remembered that the financial success of the fair is of primary importance, and in order to secure the largest attendance possible, a variety of attractions, aside from the show of farm products and live stock, is absolutely essential. There are many who will go to see a good race, but care nothing for the agricultural features. And so with other attractions. If they are harmless they are legitimate, even if not so very instructive. The fairs should be educators, surely, but to make them such they must be popular, attractive, full of life, but free from immoral practices and influences that degrade.

The moral tone of society throughout the country, and especially on the farm, will not now support a fair that admits gambling devices, licenses swindlers, or allows the sale of liquors, and managers who pursue this policy under the belief that they will build up a paying institution, make a grievous mistake. They may achieve temporary success, but utter failure cannot long be delayed. All good citizens should turn their faces resolutely against this class of fairs. Don't attend them, and if you value the good moral character of you boys and girls, keep them away. A fair that builds a dance platform advertises the fact that it invites the lowest and vilest characters to patronize it. Promiscuous dances have always been regarded as dangerous in the extreme, and a fair ground dancing platform is one of the worst forms of this evil. The very air is tainted, and your boys and girls cannot approach it closely without infection. Shun it as you would the smallpox or yellow fever.

GOOD JOB WELL DONE.

Steamer Taken Out of the Graveyard of the Atlantic Sable Island Sands.

After being embedded for ten months in the sands of Sable Island, the "graveyard of the Atlantic," the British freight steamship Nerito was taken to New York on Monday under her own steam, preceded and partly guided by the Merritt wrecking steamer J. D. Jones. Save for a few damaged plates near the keel, her hull was in good condition. She had been stripped of all her joiner work, including the doors of every room except the lavatory, by the beach combers of the island. All of her brass fittings and every pane of glass had been carried away.

The Nerito went aground in a fog in September last. Her crew abandoned her and were taken to Halifax on the steamship Lunenburg. The British steamship Newfields came along and stripped her of chain, cable, hawsers, and canvas.

Her owner collected the insurance from the British Lloyds, whose agents decided to save her, as she was worth about $250,000, and was only three years old. They employed the Merritt Wrecking Company to haul her off.

The steamer I. J. Merritt went to the island in October last, but was prevented by foul weather from doing effective work. In June last the J. D. Jones, in command of Capt. Fred. Sharpe, with a crew of forty men including engineers and stokers, to man the Nerito, went to her and found that she had been forced across two bars by the winter storms and was fast on the beach of the island. Canals were dredged through the two bars; and anchors, attached to four fifteen-inch manilla hawsers were dropped astern of the Nerito. Steam winches, to which the inboard ends of the hawsers were made fast, were set going on the Nerito, and, inch, by inch the ship made sternway down the canals though the inner and outer bars. The Merritt assisted in the work by pulling on a heavy hawser made fast to a big bitt on the Nerito. Twenty-one days were spent preparing for the job of hauling and towing the ship into deep water. The actual work of moving the ship was finished in ten days. She was damaged about $50.000. There are nearly 500 tons of coal in her bunkers. The Merritt Company did the job for $20,000.

There is about as much rejoicing over a good man lost, as there is over a bad one saved.

SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS.

THEY HAVE EATEN ALL THE WHITE MEN IN REACH.

British Ships Will Shell the Cannibal Villages—The Latest Victims of the Bloodthirsty Savages the crew of an Australian Trading Ship—The Settlers Fleeing from the Island in Terror of Their Lives.

News has just been received in this country that the cannibal inhabitants of the Solomon Islands have returned once more to their barbarous practice of head-hunting and man-eating. The despatches state that the white settlers in the neighborhood, who, after a year's cessation from these bloodthirsty pursuits on the part of the natives, had begun to feel somewhat secure, have been stricken with terror and are fleeing to Australia on every available vessel. They are accompanied in their flight by numbers of missionaries, who are well aware that the South Sea Island cannibal has a strong partiality for white flesh, and that he will go to the extent of slaying even these good and harmless clergymen when once his appetite for human flesh has been thoroughly excited.

In all of the adjoining islands the white settlers have applied to the British Admiral, Sir A. G. Bridge, for protection. The Admiral has displayed commendable energy in his effort to punish the horrible offenders, and according to the lastest reports, has embarked on board the first-class cruiser Orland, with the purpose of shelling the savage hamlets and dwellings along the coast. It is doubtful, however, whether much will be accomplished by his line of procedure, as the savages are accustomed to retreat to the interior while the firing is going on, and, by the deftness and treachery of their movements they have often been known to seize

STRAGGLING BOATLOADS

of the whites as they visited the shore and to make off with them in triumph. Very few of these unfortunate captives have ever been seen again. According to the usual practice of the Solomon Islanders, they are immediately put to death and their bodies carefully quartered by the chief's butcher. The pieces are then hung up on the branches of shady trees and allowed to acquire the proper degree of seasoning.

The latest white victims of the savages were the ship's company of the Sydney trading schooner Amelia, Capt. D. Kerr, his mate, Samuel Smith, and eight or ten men. They sailed in the schooner Amelia, from Rubiana in the middle of last April and have since been missing under circumstances that leave no question as to their fate. The British naval officers in the vicinity are naturally enraged over the miserable destruction of these sailors, and it is probable that swift vengeance will be taken upon the cannibals if they fall into the clutches of the whites. When the sailors failed to return to Rubiana in May, one Nathaniel Wheatley, of that place, organized a search for them and succeeded in picking up the deck-house, the hatches and other parts of the Amelia, but every one of the men had disappeared.

THE CANNIBAL ISLES.

The group of islands called the Solomon Islands by early navigators, who vaguely supposed that they were the original depository of Solomon's gold, extend from the northwest to the southeast in latitude 5 to 11 degrees south and 154 to 163 degrees east, at a distance of about 800 miles northeast of Australia. They are the largest of the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, and were discovered by Alverdo de Mendana in 1567. Yet though they were thus among the earliest known islands in this region, our information in regard to their topography, resources and inhabitants has always remained very meagre, owing to the unamiable character of the natives.

The Solomon Islanders are of a mixed race, varying between an almost pure Malay type and the dark-skinned Polynesian. Though savage in their habits, they are nevertheless intelligent, crafty, thievish and revengeful, and they are said, when domesticated, to make excellent and faithful servants. The men wear no clothing but a loin band, and the women wear a small skirt. They are mostly small of stature and their hair and skin are intensely black, the former being closely frizzled. Some visitors have described these people as the most savage, brutal and degraded race on earth, but this opinion is perhaps too severe. Although cannibals, they are by no means degraded as compared with other savage races. They had acquired in the process of their development and before coming in contact with Europeans a knowledge of various simple arts, several of which they practised with remarkable skill. They are singularly clever in surgery, setting arms and legs with bamboo splints. They have also obtained some knowledge of dentistry, though their treatment of a patient is somewhat of a heroic character.

A protectorate was established over the entire group in 1893. The British Government thus acquired a total area of seven or eight thousand square miles and a population of about 50,000 savages, the greater part of whom were cannibals. At the time of the establishment of the protectorate the chief of the island of San Christova, one of the most cannibalistic of the lot, was one Taki, a converted man-eater.

STILL LIKE WHITE FLESH.

Contrary to the general impression, the practice of cannibalism has by no means been extinguished. It has been supposed that the increasing intercourse between the whites and savages and the presence of a large number of devout missionaries in the South Sea Islands had put an end to man-eating as a general practice, but this is not the case. The inhabitants of many of these islands, and of the Solomon Islands in particular, have always been "anthropagoi," or cannibals, ever since their existence first became known to white men in the sixteenth century. And there is nothing in the presence of the missionaries or in the soothing influences of intercourse with white traders that would tend to make these savages abandon the custom. Among them the practice of devouring their fellow-creatures in order to satisfy the pangs of hunger is regarded as entirely natural and even praiseworthy. At the time of the second visit of the discoverer of these islands, Alverdo de Mendana, the chief of the island of Yesbel, one of the largest of the group, sent to the Spanish navigator a present of a quarter of a boy, with the hand and arm. The Admiral, horrified at receiving so gruesome a gift, ordered its instant burial, a proceeding which both angered and perplexed the well-meaning chief, who did not think that such a choice morsel as a boy's flesh should be so recklessly disposed of.

The Solomon Islanders are so addicted to the habit of man-eating that they regard with disgust the habit of a number of neighboring tribes of nourishing the body by means of roots, herbs and nuts. The testimony of visitors to this region is to the effect that the man-eaters are by far a more vigorous and

WELL-FORMED RACE,

and though they are cannibals, they are by no means of an inferior order of intelligence as savages go. The men are, as a rule, well formed, and the women, in their youth, are handsome and attractive, though they soon become bent and disfigured by the toil to which they are subjected. The Solomon Island women, as is generally the case among savages, is the slave of her husband, and even her life is in his hands. They are usually treated with great cruelty, and disobedience is punished by instant death. The body is subsequently devoured by the husband and his remaining wives. It would be considered a waste to bury it.

The chiefs are especially given to man-eating, and in a raid of the kind which has just been reported, all of the tenderest flesh is submitted to them. Each chief is provided with a butcher, whose duty it is to put to death the captives and prepare their bodies for feasting. It is, perhaps, advisable to bear in mind that the attitude of these butchers towards the captives is not one of hostility or vengeance, but merely the professional attitude of one who has a certain piece of work to perform, and whose sole desire is to perform it with excellence. The prevailing notion that the human food of cannibals is prepared by boiling the whole body in a pot, is, of course erroneous. Aside from the absence of pots, the human flesh is of a character that is best prepared, not by boiling, but by hanging up in a shady spot for a day or two and then roasting like pork.

The taste is said to resemble that of swine very closely. In fact, the Biblical injunction against the eating of swine is said to be founded on this resemblance.

HOW HUMAN FLESH TASTES.

The flesh of a white man is peculiarly agreeable to the taste of a cannibal. During the uprisings of the Solomon Island "head hunters" no person is safe, be he white or black, so great is the frenzy of these fearful creatures for human blood. But if a white man should be encountered the occasion is celebrated by a banquet or feast of unusual ceremony. Capt. William T. Wawn, an Englishman, who spent years in the Queensland labor trade and who was quite familiar with the character and habits of the Solomon Islander, relates the following experience, illustrating this peculiar custom:

"On Nov. 9 the natives had captured a recruiting boat belonging to the Mystery labor schooner. They had killed her crew—four native boatmen—and two white men—Thomas Muir, mate, and John Renton, G. A.

"The motive for these murders was not revenge, but simply cannibalism. A great feast had been arranged to take place, to which all the surrounding tribes had been invited. The chief of the tribe that gave it desired to show hospitality on a grand scale, and accordingly provided the rare dainty of white man's flesh to do honor to his guests on the occasion."

The natives not only employ the flesh of their captives, but they also make excellent use of other portions of the body.

THE LARGER BONES,

such as the femur or thigh bone and the large arm bones, are used in making spear points, and in various other crude arts. The skulls are chiefly employed in decorating the houses and sepulchres. One of the favorite architectural effects appears to consist in arranging a series of skulls along the edge of the thatched roof. The skulls are also placed around the base of the square stone mounds, which are built to contain the bones of dead natives. The skulls on the exterior, however, are those of captives, as may be easily known by observing the gaps or clefts where they have received the death blow, in most cases, from the hand of the professional butcher.

The suggestive name of "head hunting" is given to the practice, common among these people, of going abroad, either singly or in bands, and scouring the neighboring territory in the search for these horrible trophies. Head hunting is carried on to some extent in connection with cannibalism, but much more from the desire of the chief, simply to accumulate skulls, as a token of political power, physical prowess, or for the purpose of decoration. There are some contingencies in the social life of the Solomon Islanders on the happening of which it is quite necessary, according to the established custom, that a head should be provided. Among the principal of these may be mentioned: The death of a chief; the launching of a new war canoe; the completion of a tamboo-house. The tamboo, or tambu-house, is a building erected to contain the bones of some departed savage. The bones so treated are generally those of chiefs or men of importance.

A Holy Relic.

The only gold and silver bound, diamond-incrusted book in the world was lately enshrined in the holy Mohammedan city of Isnan-Ruza, Persia. The book is, of course, a copy of the Alkoran, and is a gift from Abd-ur-Rahman, Emir of Afghanistan. The covers of this unique volume, the sides of which are nine and one-half by four inches, are of solid gold, plates one-eighth of an inch in thickness, lined with silver sheets of the same thickness. The centre-piece, as well as the corners are symbolic designs, wrought in diamonds, rubies and pearls. The centre figure is a crescent, with a star between its points, the whole design being composed of 109 small diamonds, 167 pearls and 122 rubies. The diamonds on each corner, which are almost hidden in their golden setting, and the orange-colored lacquer with which they are fastened, are each worth about $5,000. The book itself is on parchment, entirely written by hand. It is valued at $125,000. There is said to have been over 100,000 visitors present in Isnan-Ruza the day the holy relic was enshrined.

Guileless Youth.

She—Do you know anything about this new game of progressive courtship?

He (guilelessly)—No; what is it?

She (hopelessly)—Oh, nothing; thought you didn't.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action.—Disraeli.

YOUNG FOLKS.

Get Up and Scratch.

Said the little chick with a funny little squirm,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat worm."

Said another little chicken, with a queer little shrug,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."

Said a third little chick, with a strange little squeal,
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."

Now, look here," said the mother, from the green garden patch,
If you want any breakfast you must get up and scratch."

Jack's Bear Hunt.

"Where are you going, Caleb?"

Jack had come into the warm farm kitchen to find Caleb tinkering with a gun.

"Goin' on a bit of a hunt."

"Oh, I wish I could go."

"Why couldn't you?"

"Oh! Will you let me? Say, mother," as she entered the room, "Caleb says I may go hunting with him. May I?"

"Where to, Caleb?" asked mother, "and hunting what for?"

"Why," said Caleb, "I heard tell of a deer or two been seen 'round up in Plummer's Holler, so I thought I'd go and try for 'em. Like enough I'll only bring home some squirrels. Squirrels is good, though."

"Deer!" exclaimed Jack, in great excitement. "Oh mother—I could go back and tell the boys I'd been deer hunting."

Mother smiled at the eager face, willing to allow him the pleasure, yet anxious for his safety. She had brought the boy into the Minnesota woods in quest of health for him, and had remained late in the season to give him a taste of invigorating frost. His round cheeks and beaming eyes attested the wisdom of her resort to Mother Nature's kindly aids.

"If I was sure there could be no danger," she began.

"I'll take the best kind o' care of him," said Caleb. "And if you're feared o' tirin' him with too much walkin' I can just as well hitch up the spring wagon and drive to the holler. Have an errand out that way anyhow, where I can leave the wagon."

Mother smiled her consent. Twenty minutes later the two were driving away in the sharp, crisp, morning air. Jack, a bright boy of twelve, did not feel that the hunt had begun until the wagon had been left behind and the two were making their way among the bare brush, logs and boulders of Plumbers' Hollow.

"You'll let me take a shot at squirrel sometime to-day, won't you?" he asked of Caleb, and after receiving the desired promise was well content to lapse into hunters' silence. As they penetrated deeper both became more careful in keeping their movements quiet, Caleb occasionally motioning to Jack his convictions, based on small signs familiar to a sportsman, that deer could not be far off.

At length he paused, lifting his hand in warning. Something was near, beyond doubt, by the sounds just ahead of them. They had been gradually working their way upward until now very near the head of the hollow. Just here it was filled with a dense growth of brush mingled with the remains of fallen trees. In the midst of all this arose two or three rocks.

"Hah!—if there ain't a deer behind them I wa'n't never baptized Caleb," said Caleb, in the lowest possible whisper. "You keep back whilst I peep 'round here."

But Jack could not keep back. Close at Caleb's heels he followed as with an unavoidable crackling of the brittle brush he skirted the rocks. And then Caleb gave a cry of dismay. But it was not for himself.

"Back, back," he shouted, as directly before him, angry and threatening, with flashing eyes, snorts and growls, arose a large black bear. Caleb was a good shot, and had he been by himself would not have been disconcerted by the sudden surprise. But the heavy responsibility resting upon him upset him. With a nervous grasp he leveled his gun and fired—to wound the bear which, now doubly enraged, made a mad rush toward its foes.

"Up there," shrieked Caleb, "Up that tree—quick!"

"How can I? I can't reach those bare branches," said Jack, reaching helplessly above his head.

"Here!" Dropping his gun, with one toss Caleb raised the boy to his shoulder. Jack seized the limbs above his head and swung himself up. Caleb tried to regain his gun but the bear was upon him.

"Get up farther," he cried to Jack. Jack did so and Caleb was soon beside him.

"Can't bears climb trees?" whispered Jack.

"They can when they're feelin' good. But she can't—poor creeter. Don't it make a fellow feel guilty to see that?"

Mad with the pain of its wound the bear was pawing the ground, tearing at trees and branches, biting whatever was nearest.

"I must get down and get that gun—now I've got my breath, and my wits," said Caleb.

"Caleb, you can't," said Jack, in terror at the violent movements of the great brute. "It will be as good as your life's worth to go down there."

Caleb looked in the boy's face, recalling with the clearness of strongly suppressed excitement, his mother's face as she decided to trust this one son of hers to his promised good care, on his assurance that no harm could possibly come to him.

"You hold on tight," he said, gruffly. "And," he added, with an attempt at a light tone, "if that old lady down there should get one o' them heavy paws o' hern on me,—you'll understand our best hold is to wait right here. They knew where we was comin'. You hold on good."

"Stop, Caleb," cried the boy, in terror at the possibilties suggested in the words. "Don't go down. Perhaps she'll go away—"

Whether the move made half voluntarily by Jack caused him to lose his balance can never be told, but the next moment Caleb, carefully turning on the almost bare branch with view to making his way to the side of the tree farthest from the enemy, lost his hold and went down—to alight exactly on the bear's back.

A situation to bring out all the nerve of a true hunter. Jack could never afterwards recall without a shudder that fight for dear life, in which Caleb, with only his jackknife and sturdy fist dealt blow after blow until the poor animal, blinded by the flow of blood staggered and fell over, giving Caleb opportunity to reach his gun.

"She's done," he said quietly, after the echo of the shot had died away among the hills.

* * *

"Luckly I brought the spring wagon," said Caleb, when hours later having called upon neighbors for help in securing his prize, he placed in it the bear skin and a supply of the meat. "And now, boy," he said to Jack, in a voice which betrayed a good deal of feeling under the light words, "I'm takin' you back to your mother safe and sound, thanks be to the Lord, and I'm ready to say the next time I go b'ar huntin' I'll go alone."

"I haven't so much as a squirrel," said Jack to his mother. "Have'n't even had a shot. But I've been in a bear hunt."

EXCITING BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Bullets Fired at a French Aeronaut by German Custom House Officers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard quotes from the Petit Bourguignon an account of an exciting balloon adventure.

M. Chesnay, a well known aeronaut, went up in the car of a large balloon on Sunday and came to the ground the same evening at Fallon. On Monday morning he filled his balloon with the gas he had brought with him in a small balloon, and ascended once more. He passed successfully over Ponte de Roide and Delly, and saw clearly the little corner of Switzerland which separates France from Alsace-Lorraine. Suddenly, when just above the frontier of Alsace, he heard the report of firearms, and then the hissing of a bullet. The shots were, he says, fired at his balloon by the German Custom House men. Being anxious to get beyond the range of their rifles as quickly as possible, M. Chesnay threw a sack of ballast out of the car, and in a few minutes found himself at an altitude of about four thousand metres. His balloon, however, descended again, and he saw Mulhouse, Basle, and the Rhine. In a short time the balloon was floating over the territory of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Wishing to ascertain exactly where he was, M. Chesnay descended rather too close to the earth, for the car of his balloon struck a hill. Fortunately he was not hurt, but a sack of ballast and the barometer being jerked out of the car, the balloon once more shot up high. The wind was very strong, and soon it became impossible to maintain the balloon any longer in the air.

The violence of the gale prevented the anchor from fixing itself in the ground. The persons who tried to help could not keep up with the balloon, which was dragging the car on the ground and bounding up into the air at a furious rate. Telegraph wires were broken like thread, telegraph posts knocked down like ninepins, and canals were crossed with M. Chesnay at the bottom of the car. At length, after the car had been dragged in the water of a canal, the aeronaut clambered out and fell on the ground senseless. When he recovered consciousness he found himself surrounded by a crowd of people, but none of them could speak a word of French, and he knew no German. After endless trouble he succeeded in reaching the nearest town, which was Singen, and took train for Basle and France. He returned to Dijon on Tuesday evening.

As for his balloon, it naturally shot up into the air when M. Chesnay threw himself out of the car, and it has not yet been heard of.

GREECE HAS TOO MANY CURRANTS.

The New Danger Threatening a Land Beset by Many Ills and Disadvantages.

The people of the kingdom of Greece suffer from many ills and disadvantages which do not beset nationalities less distinguished than the descendants of the ancient Hellenes. They have an occasional earthquake, droughts are not uncommon, volcanic eruptions rattle them. Turkish marauders make murderous onslaughts on them, and occasional notices are served on them by English, French, German, and Russian bondholders that the quarterly interest on sundry mortgages is past due and must be paid without further delay or evasion. But recently the people of Greece have suffered from a new difficulty; the currant or raisin crop is too generous. There is too much of it. The land has proved too fertile and, in consequence of this, the Greek husbandmen are threatened with serious financial difficulties such as overtake the husbandmen of other agricultural lands when the crop runs short.

Corn is not produced in Greece in sufficient quantities to supply the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year from Russia. The most favored and best cultivated crop is the currant. Immense districts are planted with currants in various parts of the kingdom, particularly along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. The chief market for Greek currants is England, which takes from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth in a year. They are exported to other countries, but not to the same extent as to England, where the popularity of plum pudding and mince pies keeps up a steady market for Zante currants, as they are often called in the trade. The United States have very little commerce with Greece—next to none at all, in fact.

The farmers of Greece, or more properly of the currant-raising district of Greece, are apprehensive that with the large crop now on hand prices will go far decline as to make the crop an unremunerative one, and as currants are the agricultural staple of Greece it may be readily seen that an injury of this kind would be a very serious one to a country which staggers under an unduly heavy load of debt. The present national indebtedness of Greece is $110,000,000, or at the rate of about $50 a head. The country is a poor one, and much of the land is unproductive. The sources of public revenue are few, and a large share of the debt is held abroad. Unless there is a lively and increased demand for Greek currants pretty soon the fear is expressed by some political economists in the land of Socrates that it will be necessary for the Greek Goverment to borrow some more money.

STUB ENDS OF THOUGHT.

Opportunity is not the kind of thing that stands around waiting to be embraced.

A woman can't be in love and in politics at the same time.

The waters of oblivion sometimes quench the thirst for glory.

A woman thinks her heart is empty until she gets in it what she wants there.

A man knows he is old long before he confesses it.

Very few men can make money and friends at the same time.

Reason is instinct endowed with the power of speech.

An ounce of thought may prevent a ton of regret.

MILITARY MANNERS.

Some Strange Rules and Customs Adopted in Time of War.

Vattel declares that in war all vines, fruit trees, and growing crops should be spared.

In the English army a soldier is drummed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.

Mediæval knights often took a voluntary oath that they would never spare the life of an enemy.

Exchange of prisoners was practised in very early times by both the Greeks and the Romans.

When the "fighting Bishop of Norwich," in 1383, stormed the town of Gravelines, he massacred its entire population.

Helvetius declared in his articles of war that Soldiers ought to be made to fear their own officers more than they do the enemy.

The Koran forbids true believers to destroy the vines, palm trees, fruit trees, corn and cattle, even of their worst enemies.

Bombardment of the residence portions of towns, now forbidden by the laws of war, has been repeatedly practised in spite of this prohibition.

In mediæval times not only were living prisoners ransomed by their friends, but a ransom was demanded even for the bodies of those slain in action.

During the days when armor was heaviest the cavalry was the slow moving army of the service, all movements requiring celerity being executed by infantry.

Hot shot as well as chain and grape shot, when first employed, were declared to be inventions of the devil, and not to be sanctioned among civilized nations.

In the fourteenth century the slaughter of women and children after a town or castle had been taken by storm was one of the most common occurrences of war.

During the war between Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France, prisoners on both sides were blinded as a means of intimidating the besieged party.

The Chevalier Bayard made by his ransoms during the course of his military career more than £4000 asum equivalent to nearly ten times that amount nowadays.

At Gibraltar, during the most famous of its sieges, the French commander, learning that Elliot's men were suffering from scurvy, sent them as a present a boat load of carrots.

By the rules of chivalry all persons, male and female, old and young, in a town taken by assault, were liable to be put to death, and the men and boys seldom escaped the brutality of the victors.

At the storm of Madgeburg by Tilly, in 1631, this noted authority on the art of war laid down the general maxim that after a successful assault the soldiers ought to have three hours of pillage.

When Meaux was surrendered to Henry IV. clemency was promised to the population if six of the leading defenders were "given up to justice." These six were surrendered and four of them were beheaded.

At Sebastopol the opposing commanders exchanged civil courtesies. Sir Edmond Lyons sent Admiral Machinoff the present of a fat buck, and the Russian Admiral returned the compliment with a large cheese.

The use of cannon and bombs at their first introduction was pronounced diabolical by the Church authorities, and from one end of Europe to the other the pulpit orators thundered against these weapons of the Evil One.

At the siege of Jerusalem by Titus the captive Jews were crucified by the Romans in such numbers that, as Josephus says, there was no longer wood of which to make the crosses nor space for them to stand.

During the Middle Ages reprisals were common. The vengeance taken for a brave defense of a town or castle was generally the hanging of the most prominent officers and men among the defenders.

When Richard I., with the other crusaders, took Messina, all the noble and good-looking women of the town were carried off. Some were afterwards ransomed, while the greater part were held as slaves by their captors.

When the Emperor Henry in 1194 captured Salerno he ordered the wives and daughters of the leading citizens to be put up at auction and sold, and all these unhappy ladies were thus disposed of to a brutal soldiery.

When Edward I. made a prisoner of the Countess of Buchan he decided not to put her to death, but instead ordered a large iron cage to be made in which she was exposed, as a prisoner of war, to the execrations and abuse of the English rabble.

In ancient times prisoners were subjected to the most cruel tortures and terrible forms of death. The monuments and records of Nebuchadnezzar tell with great unction how many thousands of his enemies he beheaded, impaled and flayed alive.

The bayonet was invented in 1323 by a woman of Bayonne, and the use of this weapon was at first strongly reprobated by military authorities. The first battle in which a bayonet charge decided the fate of the day was at Neerwinden, in 1693.

Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, was, it is said, the first to dispense with the regular declaration of war. Frederick the Great made no declaration of war before his invasion of Silesia, the act of aggression which brought on the Seven Years' War.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, even when France and England were at war, fishermen of the two nations remained at peace, and without animosity bought from and sold to each other and exchanged their fish just as in times of profoundest peace.

Explosive bullets were first used in India for hunting tigers and elephants. They were brought into use in Europe by their introduction into the Russian army in 1863. In 1868 an international Convention declared their employment in war to be inhuman and unnecessary.

The destruction of life in modern warfare is something frightful. In the Franco-Prussian war from August 4, 1870, to August 18, 100,000 Germans and French were killed outright, to say nothing of the many thousands more who afterwards died in the hospitals from their wounds.

Of Some Use.

A curious use for a husband is reported from Clerkenwell, near London, where a Mr. Lamb and his wife keep a small shop. For 14 years the firm has avoided paying taxes by the wife's sending the husband to jail to serve out the legal time for unpaid taxes, while she remains at the store attending to business.

Barnum & Bailey's circus receipts at Kingston were $7,000.

CURRENT NOTES.

And now comes a doctor, in a periodical called Medicine, and tells us that milk—cows milk—is not a fit food for the human stomach; that it forms into hard curds in the stomach, which are indigestible, and that they cannot be properly assimilated. He says that it is a food only suitable for the animal for which it is intended, the calf, which, having several stomachs, can properly dispose of it. This certainly is an overturning of all our hygienic teaching heretofore in respect to foods. If one thing more than another has been impressed on the human mind it is that cows' milk was the ideal food, containing all the constituents necessary for human sustenance. People have complained from time to time that it did not agree with them; that it produced "biliousness," and that they could not drink it, but the only reply they got was some pitying comment on the state of their stomach, with the remark that "it doesn't agree with some persons."

The writer in Medicine affirms that it doesn't agree with anybody. This sounds radical, but it is not a whit more radical than a thousand other things we learn in the course of a lifetime. Every now and then an iconoclast comes along and oversets some of our cherished idols, which we proceed at once to set back on their pedestals. Most of our articles of food are injurious if eaten to excess, and the line of excess is a variable one, being different in different things. One cannot take as much strychnine as he can arsenic, nor as much arsenic as he can bread, and, and so on. But all are advantageous at times and may be taken if in the proper quantity. From the beginning of the world cow's milk has been a human food, and men, women and babies have thrived upon it. For some persons it is not healthful, on the old principle that "what is one man's food is another man's poison," but for the majority of people it is a desirable food if not taken in excess.

The overwhelming defeat of the Liberal party in England is a surprise to the world. It involves so much that is contradictory in terms, in profession of principles, in political action and natural association of ideas and fellowship of effort that it is hard to account for it. For example, the Liberal party is far more friendly to the laboring classes than the Tory party, and yet it was through the manipulation of the labor party that many seats were wrested from the Liberals. Again, Welsh disestablishment was an important part of the Liberal program but Wales did not support the party with its former majorities. The party was also the friend of liberal measures for Scotland, but Scotland cut its candidates right and left. The Liberals staked the very existence of the party on Home Rule and yet Irish votes helped to defeat John Morley in the New Castle division, although he was the purest and best friend of Ireland. The Liberals gave large place in their program to measures of relief to agriculturists, but the farmers did not rally to their support at the polls. Parnell was pursued to the last by the Times and yet the Parnellites in this election voted with the Times. A result so strange and involving such astonishing inconsistencies requires for its explanation either the introduction of some new issue of overshadowing importance, or a profound reaction of public sentiment. Public opinion inclines to the view that the temperance bill known as the Local Veto Bill, introduced by Sir William Harcourt, accounts for the defeat. The brewers of England seem to be politically irresistible, and they set about the overthrow of the Liberals, and succeeded. Much as Scotch, Welsh and English laborers and agriculturists want liberal measures, they want their beer still more and when it came to a temperance issue all other reforms were allowed to go to the wind for the sake of the old tavern and the new saloon.

ELECTRICITY'S SPEED.

The Fluid Travels Eight Thousand Miles Per Second.

The telegraphers have never made but a single series of tests for the purpose of determining the actual amount of time which elapses while a signal is being flashed from America to Europe along the Atlantic cable.

The tests referred to were made at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in June, 1891. In carrying out these experiments a duplex circuit was arranged on both land and sea along the entire line, which connects Montreal with Waterville, Ireland. When the line was "cleared" a chronograph was attached to the observatory wire at Montreal, and everything declared to bein readiness. The instrument clicked off the signal, while the experimenters watched the chronograph with breathless interest. It did not seem "like an age of suspense," however, for within one and one-eighth seconds (1 1-8 seconds) the chronograph recorded the return of the signal, while it slowly dawned upon the interested scientists present that the flash had actually made the round trip from Montreal to Ireland in a period of time but little greater than one sixtieth of a minute.

In that very short space of time, infinitesimal and almost unthinkable, we might say, that electric message was flashed a distance almost as great as one-third the circumference of the world, or, to be exact, 8,022 miles. Other experiments made the same day showed a variation of from 1 to 1.1 seconds for the signal to make a round trip.

In England there is one divorce to 577 marriages, in France one to 87 marriages, and in the city of Paris one to thirteen marriages. Paris seems determined to maintain its rank as a fast city.

OF SOME FAMOUS SONGS.

LYRICS THAT HAVE TOUCHED THE HEART OF THE WORLD.

Some Facts and Personal History—The Lucky Irish Doctor, Robin Adair—The Old Minstrel Who Originated the Idea for the "Last Rose of Summer."

Every song, has what may be called a personal history, or, if the expression is preferable, a secret history. In most cases the sources of its inspiration must remain unknown, for even poets, fond as they are of setting forth their own feelings in rhyme and meter, are often chary of telling about the incidents which served as their inspirations. They must draw the line somewhere it seems, so as a general thing they draw it at the close of the song their choicest heart utterance, and leave the readers to guess for themselves how the lyric came to be written. Thus the materials for the heart history of famous songs are not numerous, nor easily found, for when a poet did tell the sources of his inspiration the narrative was usually hidden away in the uniformly dull pages of a private correspondence printed long after it had lost its interest to all but the members of his family, or confided over a glass and bottle to an intimate personal friend and divulged perhaps many years after the death of the narrator. To this general rule of reticence there are some exceptions, among the most notable being Burns. The Scottish bard did not like to talk about himself, and rarely did so in general company, but when with one or two friends he trusted, and who he knew would neither tax him with egotism nor suspect him of it, he was singularly confiding. Yet even the whole-souled, open-harted Burns did not tell all his heart history, so we are left to conjecture no little as to the orgin of many of his choicest lyrics, which no doubt had a history, which, however, was forever lost when the grave in Dumfries was closed above the coffin of the greatest poet of his age.

"ROBIN ADAIR."

"Robin Adair" came from the pen of a woman separated from her sweetheart, and had a bit of secret history more romantic than usual even with love songs. Robert Adair was an Irishman who, after some years of medicine and surgery in Dublin, became involved in a scandal that enforced his absence from town. He started to England, and soon after landing at Holyhead, in Wales, met with a lucky accident that proved the foundation of his future fortune and won for him the soubriquet of the "Lucky Irishman." As he was walking on the road, having no means to travel in better style, the carriage of a noble lady going to London was overturned, and she was somewhat hurt. Adair offered his services as a surgeon, set one or two dislocations, bound up her bruises and otherwise attended her so well that she insisted that he must attend her during the remainder of the journey. As may be supposed, he was nothing loth, nor after they got there did he reject the hundred guineas tendered him a fee, nor the general invitation to call at her house. It was there he met with Lady Caroline Keppel, the sister of the celebrated Admiral, and the twain at once preceeded to fall in love with each other so vigorously that, after the manner of such people, they determined that nothing but death should separate them. But Lord Albemarle, the lady's father, had a better match in view for her than a poor Irish doctor, and ordered her to give him up. She respectfully informed the old gentleman that she would not disobey his commands, but that, if not permitted to unite her fortunes with her Robin, she would never unite them with any one else; so there now. But his lords ship had his own ideas on the treatment of a love case, so he packed her off to Bath, then the middle of the last century, a very gay resort, in the hope of effecting a cure. She was no sooner there, however, than she fell to, in a poetic mood, and produced "Robin Adair," and the words being shown to a local musician, he set them to the melody now used, which is claimed by both Irish and Scotch. Not long after the Earl himself came down to see how the case was getting along, found all Bath singing about Robin Adair, discovered that everybody thought that he was a brute and the young lady the worst persecuted heroine in the world, wisely gave his consent at once, and the young couple were soon married.

"AULD ROBIN GRAY."

This famous Scotch song has connected with it a bit of personal history that is probably unique of its kind, indicating, as it does, a degree of aversion to notoriety such as is rarely seen. It was written by Lady Anne Lindsay, a woman of marked poetic gifts, but of singular shyness. She wrote the song for her own amusement during a day of loneliness, and showed it to her mother and the members of her family under a promise of secrecy. By their advice she sent it to a publisher, who had it set to an old Scoten tune and issued it as anonymous, not even himself knowing who was the writer. The song proved immensely popular, and in a few years was sung not only in every corner of Scotland but in England also, while soldiers and sailors bore it wherever the English arms and ships were known. For fifty years the secret of its authorship was kept concealed, or at least the song was not acknowledged by her, in so many words, during her lifetime, though many suspected her to be the writer. The nearest she came to an avowal of herself as a poet was in a letter to Sir Walter Scott, in which she inclosed a copy of the verses, made by her own hand, admitted that she had something to do with their composition and gave him permission to tell his "dear friend, the author of Waverly." Yet, during this half century, a romance had been founded on the brief story told in the simple lines, a play had been written on the same subject, the name had been borrowed for an opera and for a pantomime, and even in the puppet shows the sorrows of the song found expression. It is probable that such another instance of concealment, where no cause existed but excessive modesty, is not to be found in the history of literature. The secret of its authorship was not fully revealed until after the death of Lady Anne.

"KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN."

There was nothing remarkable about the composition of the words or of the music of this well-worn song, but it, nevertheless, has connected with it a bit of personal history that is worth the telling. The words were written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, who is said to have died about 1855, and the music was composed by F. W. N. Crouch, an English musician, who had much ability, but little balance. The song was composed in Plymouth., England, and for the copyright Crouch received £5 and thought himself very lucky. He was extremely eccentric, and marvelously improvident, two facts that ill-fitted him for business, so nobody that new him felt in the least surprised when he came to America in 1848, as first 'cello in the orchestra of an Italian opera company, to hear that he had fallen out with the manager, had left the company and settled in Portland, Me., as a teacher. He did not teach long, having little patience with pupils and preferring to stroll about, giving concerts wherever he could get an audience. So generous was he, as well as improvident, that on one occasion, when aiding in a concert for the benefit of a friend, finding the receipts very small, he increased them to the extent of $10 by casting in the last bill in his possession. Going from bad to worse, he was finally reduced to abject poverty, and was in this condition when Titiens made her first visit to this country and sang in New York. On the night of her first concert "Kathleen Mavourneen" was advertised, and a shabby tramp, by aiding to move the effects of the company, managed to obtain admission to the stage. She sang the melody with marked effect, and as the notes rang from her lips some one noticed that the tramp was weeping. No attention was paid to him, however, until after the great soprano had retired from the stage, when he approached her and tendered his thanks for singing his song so beautifully. It was Crouch. At the close of the concert he left the hall, went out into the night and disappeared. He was never heard of again, and probably died not long after.

"ANNIE LAURIE."

The secret history of "Annie Laurie" is an illustration of the sarcasm of fate. Annie Laurie was no myth but a young Scotch girl of noble descent, being the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, the founder of a Scottish line of brave men and fair women. Annie was one of four daughters, all good looking, but Annie especially so, her wit and beauty attracting suitors from far and near. There was nothing extraordinary about this fact; there have been many such women, unknown to fame, but among the gentlemen who visited her father's house and sought the honor of an alliance with the family was a Mr. Douglas, of Fingland, whose affection amounted to infatuation. Under the influence of the tender passion the mind, even of an ordinary person, sometimes develops unexpected abilities, and so it was with Mr. Douglas, who, though he had never before shown poetic gifts, waxed eloquent, and one day produced the song which has gone round the English-speaking world. It was duly presented in proof of his affection, but whether the lady was a poor judge of poetry, or whether her heart had already been elsewhere bestowed, does not appear nor matter much now; the only thing certainly known being the fact that the poem did not secure the result intended. Poetic justice would seem to require that the lady should have been overcome by the charms of the song and at once surrendered her young heart into the guardianship of the poet. She did nothing of the kind, for, even if she was engaged to him, as one line of the song intimates, she broke the engagement and married a gentleman named Ferguson, known to fame only as the husband of Annie Laurie. Who married Mr. Douglas, if he married at all, is not matter of definite record, the fact that he did not marry the lady for whom he expressed a poetic willingness to lay him down and die being the most conspicuous feature of the whole incident.

THE LAST ROSE.

Moore's greatest song, now associated inseparably with the name of the most noted lyric songstress of our century, was set by the poet to an old Irish air, called the "Grove of Blarney," which he altered materially to adapt it to its new use. The words were suggested by an Irish tradition, well told by Charles Wolfe, the author of the "Burial of Sir John Moore." In the olden days, when every petty Irish chieftain's court contained a minstrel, one of these influential characters had the misfortune to offend his lord and was driven out of the domain. For years nothing was heard of him, but one day, when his name had become little more than a memory, he suddenly reappeared in the village, to the astonishment of the old and the delight of the young. He was urged to play, and attempted to comply with the request, but it was soon discovered that he could play and sing but one air, a song about a rose that was left blooming alone on the parent stem long after all its companion flowers had faded and scattered their leaves on the grass beneath. The constant repetition of this pathetic melody with its equally sad words depressed the spirits of the whole village, and, demented as he was, the old bard perceived the effect of his singing, and quietly withdrew to the church yard in the immediate vicinity, where he sheltered himself in a recess in the wall of the church and sang his one song to all who approached and desired to hear him. He could never be prevailed on to enter a dwelling, so the kindly villagers inclosed the nook he had chosen for a home with a wall and roof, so that he had shelter from the inclemencies of the seasons. Food was regularly brought and placed where he could reach it, and there he lived many years alone. One day a young girl who had lost her lover came to the churchyard to visit his grave, and while there asked old Dermid to sing. He took his harp and tried to do so, but as his fingers swept the familiar strings, his feelings evercame him and he laid down the harp. "I shall never sing again," he said, and truly spoke, for the next day he was found dead. He was the last of his race, but the song he inspired is destined to live as long as English is spoken.

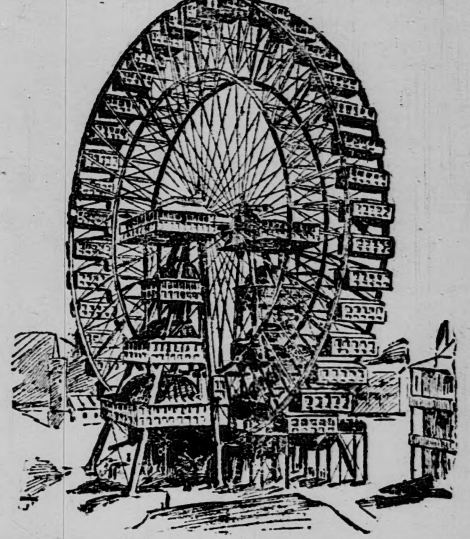
A Painful Possibility.

Will—If you are so much in love with that little angel, why don't you propose to her?

Gus (moodily)—I have been both her father and mother, and I can't be sure that she won't grow to look like one or the other of them.

The characteristic of Chaucer is intensity; of Spencer, remoteness; of Milton, elevation; of Shakespeare, everything.—Hazlitt.

According to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, the shoe manufactures of Austria and Germany have been compelled to raise the price of shoes thirty per cent. on account of the dearth of leather, caused by the exportation of immense quantities of it to the United States. The demand in the United States is by some supposed to be due to vast exportation of skins and leather to Japan and China; others consider it fictitious—a clever move of the Leather Trust.



LONDON'S BIG WHEEL GOING.

It Is Thirty-six Feet Higher Than Was the Ferris Wheel and Will Carry 1.60 Passengers.

Three hundred feet from the ground rises the great wheel which English engineers have been at work upon for nearly two years, and which is now in daily operation. It is in the exhibition grounds at Earl's Court, where it forms the most striking feature of the Empire of India exhibition.

This wheel is thirty-six feet higher than the Ferris Wheel at the World's Fair, after which it was modelled. It is built to carry 1,600 passengers, and it is expected to earn a lot of money. There are forty carriages suspended around the edge of this immense steel and iron fabric. Thirty of these are ordinary cars and five others are for smokers.

The other five cars are used by first-class passengers, who object to riding with the motley crowd, and are willing to pay sixpence or a shilling for the privilege of sitting on cushioned seats. The axle of the wheel weighs fifty-three tons and is forty feet in length, requiring delicate handling to drop it into its place 150 feet above the ground.

The great towers on either side of the wheel are to be used for recreation purposes. A ballroom is on top of each tower, and there are three restaurants built one above the other, where visitors may eat and drink and watch the wheel go round. A magnificent view of London and its environs may be obtained from the top of the wheel.

PROVISIONING A STEAMER

LARGE QUANTITIES CONSUMED ON AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

Tremendous Stores Taken on at Montreal and Quebec—The Cost to Run a Steamship to Liverpool and Back—Officers and Seamen's Pay.

Few if any outside those directly connected with the steamship business have any conception of the expense and the amount of supplies consumed on board one of the larger vessels plying between Montreal and Europe. The requisition is a printed document of no mean dimensions. It is printed in blank and filled out in ink, and signed by the chief steward. It is the regular requisition for supplies for the steamship Parisian on her last outward voyage. Besides the beef, there was everything one could think of. Of mutton there were 1600 pounds and of pork 600 pounds. Veal was represented by just one-quarter of a ton. There were 120 pounds of ham, 155 pounds of sausages and 16 whole lambs. This finished the list of staple meats. Next came such delicacies as sheep's heads and calves' heads. Of the former there were twenty and the latter fourteen. Then followed 20 ox tongues, 50 ox tails, 50 kidneys, 6 hearts and 4 livers, followed up with 6 sucking pigs. That sweet-breads are a favorite dish with the travelling public was shown by the item of 400 pairs. Next in rotation was a fair sprinkling of "barn-yarders." These included 320 spring chickens, 48 ducks, 150 ducklings, 30 geese, 70 turkeys and 200 pigeons.

One would naturally suppose from the amount of fish called for in the requisition that the Parisian would spend at least

SIX FRIDAYS AT SEA

instead of only one. The bill of fare was: Spanish mackere. 48 pounds; fresh cod, 250 pounds; halibut, 100 pounds; haddock. 150 pounds; core, 75 pounds, and salmon 250 pounds. Besides these, there were several odd lots which amounted to a little over 400 pounds more. Of such trifles as eggs there were 600 dozen. The item of butter was represented by just 950 pounds—700 dairy and 250 creamery.

In the vegetable line was enumerated 150 bushels of potatoes, 370 pounds of rhubarb, 28 dozen cauliflowers, 90 dozen lettuce and 20 dozen cabbages. Besides these was an endless variety of other vegetables, fruits, etc. To take care of such supplies fifteen tons of ice was taken along.

That all travellers do not stick religiously to Scotch and soda is shown in the item of 250 gallons of milk, which is the amount taken on board. How this is kept fresh throughout a ten days' voyage will occur to many. In answer to a query, Mr. Hannah the passenger manager, explained that the cans were buried in ice in much the same manner as an ice-cream freezer is submerged. With plenty of ice, there was no trouble in having the milk perfectly sweet for even a longer time. In dry groceries there is of course a large amount which is not given. These include sugar, tea, coffee, etc., and are taken from the company's own stores in Liverpool. The practice followed by some of the American lines out of New York of taking meats for the round trip from this side is not followed by the lines plying between Canada and Europe.

The supplies used on the trip across are purchased in both Montreal and Quebec. In Quebec a better supply of fruit was obtainable, and, of course, was one day fresher than if taken on herat Montreal.

The largest single item in the Parisian, as in all other ships, is

THE COAL BILL.

Between Montreal and Liverpool on one trip the Parisian burns in the neighborhood of 1150 tons of coal. As the direct result of this coal consumption sixty engineers, firemen, stokers and coal handlers are required. To attend to the wants of the passengers in a thousand and one ways, seventy-five stewards, cooks, etc., are used. Next come the sailors proper. They number about thirty in all, including officers. This makes a total of 165 people who sailed on the Parisian on her last trip, taking care of six hundred passengers.

"What is the total cost of a round trip of the Parisian?" asked the reporter.

"This is somewhat difficult to figure," said Mr. Hannah, "but in round numbers I should say forty thousand dollars at this time of year would about cover the expenses to Liverpool and return."

The salaries of the officers and men on a trans Atlantic steamer—though by no means excessively large—make in the aggregate no inconsiderable sum. The fact of all their living expenses being paid too makes the pay even better than is at first glance shown. The captain of an ocean liner of the better class is paid from three thousand to four thousand dollars a year, though a few get as high as five thousand or six thousand dollars. The chief engineer's salary is next in size, and is usually about twelve hundred dollars per year. His assistants' pay varies and runs from one thousand to four hundred and eighty dollars per year.

THE CHIEF OFFICER

receives nine hundred dollars, and the three officers under him various sums down to forty dollars per month for the fourth officer. Ableseamen receive twenty dollars, and a ship's carpenter forty dollars, while the petty officers get about twenty-five dollars per month. The chief steward's salary is fifty dollars per month, and the second steward's thirty dollars. The balance get from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars according to their worth. It is into this department, however, that the fees are so freely given by the tourists, and a very handsome amount is made by some of the stewards within a few months. The surgeon who looks after the ills—supposed or otherwise—of those on board, receives sixty dollars per month from the company as well as an occasional fee from a well-disposed traveler.

There are some very curious laws in vogue upon the high seas. And not the least of them is the fact that it is contrary to law for a ship to go to sea without a carpenter, though that same vessel—be it a freight ship exclusively—need not carry a doctor. It is also against the law for a steamship carrying passengers to make a voyage without a physician.

GROWING IN POPULATION.

The British Isles Show a Steady Increase with the Exception of Ireland.

The total increase in the population of the British isles in the four years since the census of 1891 is somewhat over nine hundred thousand. The population in 1891 was 38,608,164; now it is 38,936,270.

Inasmuch as the number of inhabitants of Ireland has decreased by nearly 200,000 in the period, the increase for England, Scotland and Wales is more notable than appears on the surface. These three kingdoms, which had 33,303,414 people four years ago, are returned now as having 34,423,288—1,119,874 more. At this rate of increase, the population of Great Britain proper grows, proportionately, as rapidly as that of Canada, which is a remarkable fact—particularly remarkable in view of the loss to the mother country through emigration, and the gain of Canada by immigration. The old country is not dead yet. The following are the detailed figures:—

	1891	1895
England and Wales	33,303,414	34,423,288
Scotland	4,025,647	4,142,471
Ireland	4,704,753	4,522,982

Ireland's people evidently still continue to leave their native soil in numbers which are not offset by the natural birth increase. The next census seems likely to show Scotland and Ireland much on a par as regards population, whereas less than fifty years ago the population of Ireland was considerably more than double that of Scotland. In 1851 the green isle contained 6,553,385 people, and Scotland but 2,888,742. Sixty years ago Ireland had over three times the population of the oatmeal kingdom. The decrease of the number of inhabitants in Erin remains still an argument that something is not right there in some way or other.

Not Easy.

Hinks—There ought to be some easy way for a man to acquire a fortune.

Dinks—Why not marry one.

Hinks—But my dear boy, I said some easy way!

MUSCALONGE FISHING.

BIG FELLOWS FOUND IN THE THOUSAND ISLAND WATERS.

Look for Them Among the Weeds—Half Casting and Trolling and Some Important Reminders as to Tackle and How and Where to Fish—June and September the Best Months for Fishing.

One does not require any very costly equipment for muscalonge fishing, in fact the regulation black bass tackle will answer every purpose, except that the hook will not do at all. No straight shanked hook will catch a "longe." Sometimes you will try still-fishing with bait, sometimes trolling with bait and oftener than either trolling with the artificial spoon. For bait casting or trolling you will require hooks, and let these be wide o bend and long of shank and made of heavy wire. The Limericks are the best shape ever devised for hooking any of the pike tribe. They have a peculiar twist in the shank which seems to be always fatal to these big-jawed savages. The hooks should be snelled on two feet of big piano wire gimp. Above this sneil should come a six foot leader of four strand polished gut and then the line. No. 6-0 is a pretty size of hooks, and so is 5-0.

It is well to be ready and try any one of several methods of fishing, for the tastes of the "longe" vary from day to day. So you will do well to carry along live minnows and a supply of fancy brass, copper and silver spoons.

The water of the river is so startlingly clear that under a strong sunlight the fish can see your every motion even fifty yards away. For this reason all fishing must be done before 10 in the forenoon and after 3 in the afternoon.

EARLY MORNING

is the real time to slaughter the big ones. You gently row or are rowed until you find the skiff drifting over what seems like a submerged grain field. Long waving pickered weeds, green and brown and dark red, cover the whole bottom, and their familiar tops are a good fathom below the surface. These aquatic grasses are some five or six feet tall, so that you are then in about twelve feet of water. The swift current bends the weeds downward, and now and then as a bare space of rock or sand appears a dark gray shadow shoots across it and is lost in the dark growth beyond.

The shadows are the swift-finned muscalonge. These jungles of weeds are their hunting grounds, and in the darkest eddies they have their lairs. Small fry of every sort, bass, pickerel, perch, sunfish and even the spiny catfish they waylay in the grasses and devour. No fish is swift enough to escape them, but a half-grown bass will give them fight and with half a chance will drive them away.

First you try bait casting. Hooking a big, strong shiner lightly through the skin on the back just beneath the dorsal fin, but not deep enough to injure the backbone, you toss it out with some sixty feet of line. The current carries it down stream, and the shiner fights feebly to get away. Then comes a whiz of the reel handle, a pause, and then you know by the short, sharp twitches of the line that the "longe" is gorging his captive. A long, slow, steady pull hooks the big fellow, and he at once comes to the top in a circle of foam. He does not leap from the water as a black bass would, but he thrashes on the surface, half rising at each jump, and showing his big, ugly, wide-open jaws.

Keep the line taut now if ever you hope to gaff the villain. He is trying to shake out the unpalatable morsel. The effort fails, and he plunges down for the weeds. Straightway he fins his path, and the heavy drag attachment now puts its ruthless pressure on his jaw. Apparently he does not feel it, for he carries out fifty yards of line with never a stop. Then he slows up and you "snag" him with

A SHORT, QUICK PULL.

If he is not too heavy, and you have held him there, he will begin to yield, suffering you to gain a few feet at a time as he circles from one side to the other in distress. He is short-lived, and his fury wears itself out on the first two or three runs. Then there is another period of danger, and that is when you lead him to the side of the boat to be gaffed. Many a good rod has been smashed, many a line parted and many a giant "longe" been lost by a vicious dive under the boat by the intended victim just as the gaff was descending. Do not attempt to gaff a "longe" until his snowy belly drifts upward and he is unable to move a fin.

By and by you troll with a minnow, and if that is not productive of good results, you hook on a big No. 2 brass trolling spoon. If you are learned in the angling tricks of that region, you will cut off the gaudy red feathers that the shopman has used to hide the treble hooks and fasten on in their place a bit of fish, or even beef. This is a very fetching device. If the "longe" strikes and is not hooked, after having had a smack of the real food, he will chase up the spoon and tackle it once more. To keep the spoon well down in the water, you will fasten five feet above it a big buckshot. Then by rowing very quietly and holding the rod motionless, you are ready to land the biggest of muscalonge. Fifty feet of line is enough to pay out, and more is a nuisance on account of frequent fouling in the weeds.

Remember that every movement in the skiff is indicated by the spoon. Its regular vibration is necessary to success and a jerky motion spoils the effect. Many novices fail to land good fish, too, by not having the spoons well polished. Not only the spoon itself, but the spindle and the hooks themselves should be vigorously rubbed up each time till the whole rig shines.

To hook and kill a dozen big "longe," weighing from six to thirty pounds apiece, is not an unusual thing during the biting season. June and early September are the great months at Alexandria Bay.

A Deliberate Suicide.

A despatch from Zanesville, Ohio, says:—Jacob Gigax, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, committed suicide in a horrible manner on Thursday. He went to the Cincinnati and Muskingum railroad depot, where he got down on his hands and knees and placed his neck across the rail in front of a rapidly approaching train, and was decapitated in the presence of many persons. Mr. Gigax was a retired banker, and had suffered from poor health for a long time.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T. A. SLOCUM, CHEMIST, CO., 164 Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, ... Proprietor.
SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

The problems that politicians will shortly have to wrestle with are of a nature very much out of the ordinary. That they will be handled free from the political trickery that makes a handle of public questions should be the aim of honest politicians and the hope of honest electors. While the financial policy of the country was being framed it was simply a matter of computing the amount of money necessary for governmental purposes and raising the sum required by impost or otherwise.

The immigration policy has been different. In our desire to settle the vast territory which we possess we may have been a little over zealous. While this fact may be pardonable it is sometimes fraught with dangers that develop into difficulties as time rolls on. We pointed out some time ago the danger of giving colonization societies large tracts of land and exclusive rights without restricting them as to the class of settlers located. We believe there are many residents of foreign countries that would make desirable citizens, and all fair means should be used to induce them to come. The natural advantages we have should however be sufficient inducement.

The magnitude of this country has become a very common boast of politicians. Its settlement has been a matter of much comment and consideration. That we have not succeeded as we could have wished and as the amount of money expended for the purpose would seem to justify, is a notorious fact. Where the trouble has been many politicians are found ready to explain and of course ready to take the other fellow's place and remedy all defects. These changes even have failed to work the desired results. In the early day exodus to the United States, Canadians went there to improve their condition, and wouldn't foreigners avail themselves of the same opportunity if they had the confidence that they could improve their condition by immigrating to the North-West. When the time comes that we can show the outside world that the cost of living in this country is so low that a good margin is left for all workers, the settlement problem will be solved. To accomplish this water powers should be established and other public improvements made that would aid the manufacture of many of the necessaries now used by the settlers. This could be accomplished with an amount equal to that paid to immigration agents and would undoubtedly give better results. The school question is another problem that has furnished a ball for sportive politicians of Manitoba and the Dominion House. In the North-West so far it is settled by an act that appears to give general satisfaction Outside of the question itself, however, Separate vs. Public schools, a demand seems to be taking root for a change in school methods. Following close on this comes petitions from different foreign colonies asking that permission be given for the teaching of their native tongue. In matters of higher education it may be necessary for a person to be a linguist and for those who wish, such teaching should be provided. It must be remembered, however, that the majority rules, and in colonies that are exclusively foreign where they are asking now that their language be taught a limited time each day, there is a danger of that same school being controlled by that foreign element and their language becoming the language of the school.

The history of the king of Ulster, Munster, Connaught and Meath is too fresh in the minds of many of our readers to wish it repeated in the North-West. By giving educational and colonization privileges promiscuously we are certainly propogating the seeds that will develop into a second history of Ireland. The change of method in our common school system we think could be safely left in the hands of the educationalists we have at the head of our affairs. The fundamental principle of bookkeeping is that what we receive we owe for and yet there are numberless ways of stating this fact. In a common school education, no matter what the method, a business principle should be inculcated into the youth that would fit him for the advanced condition of affairs that he will be called on to face when his school days are over.

FARMING.

Under this title a monthly is issued from Toronto by a company who evidently understand what is required. The book is neatly bound and thoroughly classified. That the different subjects treated, viz., horses cattle, sheep, pigs, bees, in fact everything that pertains to the farm, are in the hands of able men is beyond a doubt. Besides the actual experiments in breeding and rearing of farm stock there is data of the past and prospective in agriculture. "Farming" is conducted in a way that is bound to commend itself, and we predict for it a bright future.

"To my mind," said Judge Field at Montreal, "the fact that you have a cold climate is in your favor. The cold climate is friendly to the home, to the domestic virtues, to lovableness of character. Have you ever noticed that. Ah, when I think of my young days, when we, in New England, would all gather round the fire, a happy family, opening up our minds to one another, I feel that the fireside makes the home, makes the nation, I might say. Your cold climate is a blessing. It establishes the home which is the great power that moulds nations." It requires some years of experience perhaps to develop lovableness of character from forty below zero. All the same there is much truth in these words, and although we may think that a North West winter might be modified without any great disadvantage we have yet the hope that our climate is to exercise an influence for good on the generations that are born to it.

Sheep as Scavengers.

Sheep stand at the head of the list of farm scavengers. No animals kept on the farm will compare with them in this respect. They love a variety of food, and they are constantly on the lookout for it. They move rapidly over fields, and then come back over them again and again; hence no plants growing in the pasture escape their notice. And there is no weed, perhaps, that they will not eat if allowed to get at it while it is young and tender. They are especially fond of weed seeds while yet growing in the head. When turned into a stubble field, for instance, in which such weeds as lamb's quarter and ragweed are maturing their seeds, they will soon turn a lot of these into mutton. Every farmer, therefore, should have a flock of sheep to enable him to turn weeds into mutton. Their presence will soon manifest itself in the greater cleanness that it will bring to the farms on which they are kept. Let the sheep have free range, therefore, in the nooks and corners. Allow them access to the stubble fields before the plow is to follow them, and many weed seeds will be placed by them beyond the reach of harm. It has been well said that the sheep has a golden hoof. It may be said with equal propriety that it carries a scavenger's broom.—*Farming.*

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

JUST ARRIVED

: CAR : LOAD : STOVES :

BASE BURNERS! SOFT COAL HEATERS!
COAL COOKING STOVES! RANGES!

Full Assortment! Direct from Manufacturers!

Call and see these stoves before purchasing.

Prices Low.

R. BOGUE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

We are requested to reprint the following communication which appeared in the Prince Albert *Advocate* a short time ago:—SIR,—There being slanderous statements afloat as to my resigning connection with the Methodist ministry of the Manitoba and North-West conference, I beg to state that I have not left the Methodist ministry but am entering the Methodist College at Chicago to study for a Divinity Degree. The following testimonials will remove any false impression as to my resigning connection with this conference.

EGBERT GREGORY.
Saskatoon, 5th Sept., 1895.

The bearer, Mr. Egbert Gregory, has for three years been a probationer in the Methodist ministry on the Regina district of the Manitoba and North-West conference. At the late session held in Regina in June last, he asked for and received his credentials of standing. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his sterling and irreproachable moral character. He is a good student and took high standing from year to year in the conference work assigned him. Having had excellent educational advantages in early life and being now a young man of high moral principle and consistent Christian character I believe that a successful and useful future awaits him.

F. B. STACEY,
Chairman of Regina district 1892—95.
Crystal City, Man., July 20th, 1895.

I have known Mr. Egbert Gregory between two and three years and I believe him to be a true Christian man. He has a devout nature and communion with the Divine has brought its blessing upon his character. He has had good educational advantages and has profitted therein and I believe that he is desirous of devoting his life to the service of God.

WALTER A. COOKE
Methodist minister.
Prince Albert, Sask., July 4th, 1895.

The Grain Standards.

The following communication appeared in the Winnipeg *Free Press* a few days ago, and will be of interest to the farmers of this district:—

SIR,—In your issue of this morning, Sept. 26th, there is a report of the action of the grain standards board, and the said report is not only very misleading, but untrue in facts. There has certainly been a misconception on the part of the reporter, otherwise his informer accidently or intentionally made some very erroneous statements. First, the act is quoted, which states that one hard shall consist of two-thirds hard red fyfe, and weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel. Then it goes on to state that the standard recently made for one hard calls for a good plump berry, weighing sixty-three pounds per bushel and containing 75 per cent. of hard red fyfe, and also after giving the act for two hard, and one and two northern, he says that the standards call for a better wheat in quality and three to four pounds heavier in weight. When he comes to three hard, commercial grade, he says that it was made to consist of wheat unaffected by frost or smut, but otherwise not fit for No. two. Now the fact is No. three hard standard has a percentage of smut, seeds and oats, and also fully 40 per cent. of frosted wheat. Then with regard to the frosted grades there is also the same errors, but they are of less importance. But the whole matter is wound up by saying that Mr. Miall, the commissioner, stated that hereafter all inspections must be made on the standards without reference to the act. Now, Mr. Editor, the facts are these: The samples to select the standards from are collected from the different districts by different people, and it is so natural for a man to boom his district, or at least not give it away bad, that we generally get the best they have instead of a fair average sample of the crop. Then when the standards board meets, as was the case this year, they cannot make a standard to truly interpret the act in every particular, because they have not the material at hand to do it with and this year it was impossible to get the different grades down to weight without going contrary to the act in other respects. The board, therefore, made the standards as close to the act as possible and practical, then it was distinctly understood between the commissioner and inspectors and the board, that any samples coming forward having the characteristics of the standards, but only weighing what the act calls for, should be inspected into the gradas that they might represent.

Then there are several other matters that might be mentioned that would correct the erroneous impression that the report in the Free Press seems to have created, but if you will give this a place in your next issue I think it will shew that the board has tried to give all interests justice. In conclusion let me sum up: First, I say yes it was distinctly understood that henceforth the standards should govern inspection; Again, the board made the standards to conform with the inspection act, as far as they could with the material at hand, and it was mentioned time and again that where the standards differed from the act, the inspectors should be governed by the act. I don't know what inspired the report, or what the motive of such inspiration may have been, but I know it has given the impression that the standards have been raised upon the crop and a gross injustice done the producer. Hoping some one abler will take the matter up and thanking you for space, I am yours for justice,

CHAS. BRAITHWAITE.
Portage la Prairie, Sept. 22.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

The Devil's Pump.

One of the greatest combinations of natural and artificial curiosities on the coast of California is called the Devil's pump. The pholas or shell miners, a species of mullosk which excavates immense caverns in the very hardest stone, have tunneled the entire coast in the vicinity of the pump. Water rushes into these caverns with each succeeding tide flow, and, in this particular case, finds vent through a cylindrical opening some distance from the waters edge. It is estimated that this hole, which connects with the sea cavern, is 75 to 100 feet in depth. Every time the tide rushes into the cavern beneath, the pump throws water to the heighth of a full 100 feet above the mouth of the opening. The Indians formerly called it by a name which signified "fairy water gun," but the irreverent whiteman have given it the title of the "Devil's Pump, and by that name it will probably be known to future generations.

There is a similar curiosity near Horn Head, County Donegal, Ireland, where a hole in the rocks is called "McSwiney's Gun." Like the California oddity, it is on the sea coast, and has connection with a submarine cavern. When the north wind blows and the sea is at "half flood," the wind and waves enter the cavern and send up immense columns of water through the "gun." Travellers who have visited Horn Head and vicinity say that each charge of water sent up from the "gun" is accompanied by an explosion that can be heard for miles.—St. Louis Republic.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Fall and Winter Goods

JUST ARRIVED.

Heavy Suitings,
Trouserings,
Overcoating,
Pea Jackets

always on hand and prices right for Cash and CASH ONLY.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

R. L. Slater, Merchant Tailor.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVER ST'S.

ALL WORK CUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

: JOHN :
BELLAMY
DEALER IN

Baby Carriages,
Furniture,
Window Shades,
Picture Frames,
—AND—
Undertaking Supplies.

Fruit! Fruit!

House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B. C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

THOS. HEALEY.

WOOL.

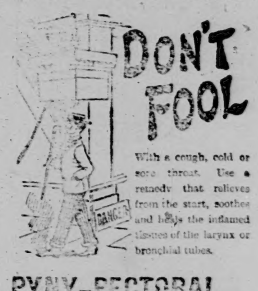
KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,
Midnapore Mills,
CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size,	$5 to $8 a pair.
Tweed	from 60c. to $1 a yard.
Flannels	from 30c. to 50c.
Shirts	$2.00 to $2.50
Vests and Drawers	$1.25 to $1.50
Suits to measure	$16 to $18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.



With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL

is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure.

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY,
THE CONFECTIONER.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accomodation for the travelling public

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED
AND
SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accomodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Straet.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—
— To the —
OLD - COUNTRY!

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.

Mongolian—Allan Line	Oct. 12
Numedian—Allan Line	Oct. 20
Vancouver—Dominion Line	Oct. 12
Mariposa—Dominion Line	Oct. 26
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line	Oct. 9
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line	Oct. 16

FROM NEW YORK

Britannic—White Star Line	Oct. 9
Majestic—White Star Line	Oct. 16
Paris—American Line	Oct. 9
St. Louis—American Line	Oct. 16
State of Nebraska	Oct. 12
State of California	Oct. 26
Kensington—Red Star Line	Oct. 9
Friesland—Red Star Line	Oct. 16

Cabin, $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80. Intermediate, $25 to $35; Steerage $16 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,
Moose Jaw.

Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg

I CURE FITS!

A positive remedy and Bottle of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post office address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Battell.

Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod.

Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 8; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8 Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.

Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Y. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.

Sunday Services: Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7.

Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.

All seats free and unappropriated.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Those Who Won The Prizes in The Monthly Competition Which Ended on Friday Last.

The competitions which have been hotly contested during the past month concluded with Friday's practice, and the executive committee have made their report as to the result. In the match with Martini-Henri rifles the prize was six dollars for the highest aggregate score. There were six practices in all. Twelve members took part in the competition. The three highest scores were:

	AGG.	ATTEND.	AVE.
James Mair,	415	6	69⅓
Seymour Green,	363	6	90½
W. J. Nelson,	322	5	64½

The executive awarded the prize to James Mair who attended all practices.

In the match with Snider-Enfield rifles the prize was $4.00 for the highest aggregate score. There were nine practices in all. Fourteen members took part in the competition. The four highest scores were:

	AGG.	ATTEND.	AVE.
John Wellington,	363	8	45⅜
W. J. Nelson,	361	8	45⅛
Seymour Green,	357	9	39⅝
George Holdsworth,	271	7	38¾

Mr. Green being entitled to twenty marks for his extra attendance over all other competitors, his aggregate score was thus increased to 377, and the prize was awarded to him accordingly.

In the contest for the President's prize of a valuable silver medal for the best average shot who should shoot in not less than six practices out of the nine. The same was awarded to Vice-President Nelson. The seven highest scores in this competition were as follows:

	AGG.	ATTEND.	AVE.
James Mair,	506	8	93¼
W. J. Nelson,	477	8	59⅝
Seymour Green,	513	9	57
John Wellington,	405	8	50⅝
Chas. Thompson,	381	7	54⅜
D. Morrison,	324	6	54
Geo Holdsworth	271	7	38⅝

No member being eligible to take more than one prize, the medal was awarded to Vice President Nelson.

The consolidation match for a prize of $5.00 which all members who had attended at least six practices during the competition were entitled to compete, was shot off on Saturday last. The prize was won by Mr. Geo. Holdsworth, with a score of seventy six.

All the said matches were shot at the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges. The weather during the competition was most unfavorable for good shooting, yet the scores prove that Moose Jaw possesses many rifle shots above the average. Rrain or high winds prevailed during most of the practices, and yet the result reflects credit on the competitors. We doubt if there is a rifle association in the Territories who can hold their own with our shots.

The annual fall matches of the association took place at the ranges yesterday and to-day for substantial prizes, and the greatest interest was manifested in them. A full report of same will appear in our next issue.

Harvest Festival.

The following report was crowded out last week:

The annual harvest festival was observed in the church of St. John the Baptist on Sunday last. As is the usual custom no pains were spared to decorate the church for this occasion. On Friday and Saturday willing hands were at work and as a result of their efforts the decorations surpassed those of previous years. The pulpit and litany-desk, the font, choir stalls and seats were tastefully decorated with grain and fruits. In each window was an arch of grain and maple leaves,—a combination that produced a beautiful effect. The electric lamps were decorated in a similar manner. Special attention was, of course, given the altar. Minature sheaves, house plants and cut flowers were placed on the re-table and a beautiful white fontal, used only for such events, together with a profusion of geraniums, fuchsias, foliage plants and cacti arranged upon the steps, added materially to the general effect.

The services commenced with Evensong on Saturday evening, when the Rev. C. D. Pater, of Liverpool, Eng., delivered a short address. A celebration of Holy Eucharist was held at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. At 9 Matins was said. A choral celebration, at which the Rev. Pater celebrated and preached, took place at eleven. The music for this service was carefully selected and practised. The Kyrie was from Plummer in E flat, the Gloria Tibi from Gounod in G, the Sanctus from Dykes in F, and the Gloria in Excelsis from Barnby in F. The Nunc Dimittes, Turle in C, closed the service. In the afternoon a service for children was held, a large number being present. The little folk listened to an earnest address from Rev. C. D. Pater.

Festal Evensong was held in the evening, an unusually large congregation being present. The festal responsal according to Tallis were a special feature. Other music was Gloria, Woodward, Magnificat, Barnby in E flat, Nunc Dimettes, Mariott. The hymns were, "Come ye Thankful People," "We Plough the Fields," "The Sower went forth Sowing," "Now Thank we all our God." The sermon was preached by the Vicar, Rev. Wm. Watson. At the close of the service the congregrtion joined heartily in singing "Te Deum Landamus."

Christian Endeavor Societies.

This organization was founded by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., while pastor of the Williston Congregational Church, in Portland, Me., on Feb. 2, 1881. His object was merely to unite the young people of his congregation in a society for the purpose of having them, under suitable instruction, engaged in promoting each others christian character and usefulness. From this modest beginning has grown an organization, with local, state 'national' and international relations, which under the motto, "For Christ and the Church," has gathered a membership in the United States, the British Provinces and the missionary fields of foreign countries, of over 2,100,000, representing 35,146 societies, of which 29,676 are in the United States. The grand gathering of "Endeavorers" in Boston a few months ago from all parts of the United States and Canada, was an emphatic attestation of the efficacy of the works.

Decrease in United States Indian Population.

The total number of Indians, according to the estimates of the Indian Bureau, is 248,253, exclusive of those in Alaska. In 1829, before the annexation of Texas and New Mexico, the Indian population was estimated at 400,000. In 1855 the number was 350,000, a similar estimate being made for 1871. The decline in numbers has been very rapid in the last quarter of a century. The Cherokees and Chippewas have increased their numbers, while the principal loss has been among the Sioux and other North western tribes. In 1871 237,478 were on the reservations, and at the beginning of 1895 this number had decreased to 133,417, or about a third of the total number. Less than 30,000 of these support themselves, the government issuing supplies to most of them. If the rate of decrease maintained for the past twenty five years be kept up, there will not be a full-blooded Indian in the country by the year 2000.

Church Courtship.

A young gentleman at church conceived a most sudden and violent passion for a young lady in the next pew, and felt desirous of entering into courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text:

Second Epistle of St. John, verse five: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto the, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following:

Second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger." He returned the book, pointed to the thirteenth and fourteenth verses of the Third Epistle of John:

"Having many things to write unto you, I should write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."

From the above interview the marriage took place the coming week.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Sampled by Stanley.

His Excellency the Governor-General sent down to-day a basket of magnificent pears and plums, in care of C. C. Maddams, conductor of Supt. Abbott's car. Mr. Maddams showed the fruit to H. M. Stanley, and he sampled the fruit and pronounced it excellent. He was surprised to see such fine fruit grow in British Columbia. He said it showed that the province was capable of producing fruit of the very finest quality.—*Vancouver World.*

Child Insurance.

By the Ontario act to regulate the amount of insurance allowed on the lives of children, the limitations are as follows, all insurance on children under the age of one year being prohibited: If a child dies under two years the maximum is $32, under three years $40, under four years $48, under five years $56, under six years $83, under seven years $92, under eight years $110, under nine years $129, under ten years $147. After the age of ten there is no maximum.

Relief in One Day.

South American Nervine relieves the worst case of nervous prostration, nervousness and nervous dyspepsia in a single day. No such relief and blessing has ever come to the invalids of this country. Its powers to cure the stomach are wonderful in the extreme. It always cures; it cannot fail. It radically cures all weaknesses of the stomach and never disappoints. Its effects are marvellous and surprising, and brings immediate relief. It is a luxury to take and always safe.

Lincoln as a Lover.

Abraham Lincoln's sentimental perplexities are to be shown in an article of singular interest which John Gilmer Speed has written from unpublished letters of Lincoln to Joshua Speed, for the next issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. The article will show that the great president was not steady in the affairs of the heart, and he floundered in his love, and finally induced his friend Speed to marry and tell him (Lincoln) whether marriage was a failure or not.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diduses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.



SHE HAS BACKACHE

Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that Banisher of Backaches The D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER

J. McLACHLAN, Point au Chene, writes: Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the D. & L. Menthol Plaster.

A. E. MacLEAN writes from Windsor: "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is curing Sore Backs and Rheumatism at a great rate in this vicinity. 25c. each in air-tight tin box.

Coal.

JOBBER

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

Low Prices: Furnace$9.25; Stove 9.25; Nut 7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.

A Beautiful Picture.

FREE.

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.

The biggest, brightest and best family newspaper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is again to the front with an unparalleled offer. The paper for the balance of this year is given Free to all new subscribers for 1896—that is $1 secures the paper from now to the first of January, 1897. Besides this great offer the publishers are presenting every subscriber for the coming year with a magnificent premium picture entitled.

"THE FAMILY PETS."

This picture has been painted specially for The Tribune by one of the best lithographic artists in Canada and would sell in the open market for more than the amount asked for both the paper and the picture. It is a work of art that will adorn the walls of any drawing room. It can be obtained only by subscribers to The Weekly Tribune. It will be ready for distribution about the beginning of November and will be sent to subscribers in the order in which subscriptions are received.

The Weekly Tribune—the great family paper of the North-West and the champion of the people's rights—for 15 months, and this beautiful picture, all for One Dollar. Send in your orders now. Address.

THE TRIBUNE PUB. CO., WINNIPEG.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON, General :-: Blacksmith, HIGH ST., WEST. MOOSE JAW.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, — Moose Jaw

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Direct and Shortest Route to.....

TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND NEW YORK.

Daily trains to St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis and all points South. The short route to Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and San Francisco.

DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

Lake Steamers from Fort William.

TO OWEN SOUND.

ATHABASCA.....SUNDAY
ALBERTA.....TUESDAY
MANITOBA.....THURSDAY

Connecting train leaves Moose Jaw Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday at 4:30 o'clock.

CONNECTIONS AT VANCOUVER

For the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Exhibition at Kyoto, Japan, opening on April 1st. Particulars on application.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA.....Nov. 16

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
EMPRESS INDIA.....Oct. 14
EMPRESS JAPAN.....Nov. 11

For tickets and information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

TO

St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

—:O:—

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada: St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.
CHAS. S. FFE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

HUGH FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Main Street - Moose Jaw.



Cuts, Scratches, Sprains,

and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

AN EMINENT MINISTER

REV. W. S. BARKER

OF PETERBORO.



Mr. W. S. Barker is a young minister of Peterboro who has by his great earnestness and able exposition of the doctrines of the Bible earned for himself a place amongst the foremost ministers of Canada. He, with his most estimable wife, believe in looking after the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of mankind, hence the following statement for publication:

"I have much pleasure in recommending the Great South American Nervine Tonic to all who are afflicted as I have been with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from South American Nervine and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow-sufferers.

"Rev. W. S. Barker."

It is now a scientific fact that certain nerve centres located near the base of the brain have entire control over the stomach, liver, heart, lungs and indeed all internal organs; that is, they furnish these organs with the necessary nerve force to enable them to perform their respective work. When the nerve centres are weakened or deranged the nerve force is diminished, and as a result the stomach will not digest the food, the liver becomes torpid, the kidneys will not act properly, the heart and lungs suffer, and in fact the whole system becomes weakened and sinks on account of the lack of nerve force.

South American Nervine is based on the foregoing scientific discovery and is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerve centres. It immediately increases the nervous energy of the whole system, thereby enabling the different organs of the body to perform their work perfectly, when disease at once disappears. It greatly benefits in one day.

Mr. Solomon Bond, a member of the Society of Friends, of Darlington, Ind., writes: "I have used six bottles of South American Nervine and I consider that every bottle did for me one hundred dollars worth of good, because I have not had a good night's sleep for twenty years on account of irritation, pain, horrible dreams, and general nervous prostration, which has been caused by chronic indigestion and dyspepsia of the stomach, and by a broken down condition of my nervous system. But now I can lie down and sleep all night as sweetly as a baby, and I feel like a sound man. I do not think there has ever been a medicine introduced into this country, which will at all compare with this as a cure for the stomach and nerves."

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw N.W.T.

THE FAIR NIHILIST.

FROM THE FRENCH.

I.

In 187—, some time before the tragic death of the Czar Alexander II., one of the most important men in the Russian Empire was Prince Michel——, whom for certain reasons we cannot call by his family name, which is illustrious.

During a visit that he made in our country a short time after the war he met at one of the receptions of the Princess Lise the beautiful daughter of Gen. de Contremont, whom the fashionable world of Paris, now rising from the ashes, already know by the name "La Belle Madeleine" and who was as poor as she was beautiful.

Michel was enamored in spite of his forty years; in spite of his declared intention to adopt the life of a celibate, against which for fifteen years all the young women and all the widows of the aristocracy had thrown themselves like clusters of roses or lilies against the dark plating of some old war ship.

"Mother," said Madeline one evening to the General's widow, will you be happy if I become a Princess?"

"Not altogether, for I consider you beautiful enough to be a Queen. It is true, though, that there are Queens who are deficient in this particular."

In short, I do not ever remember to have seen in any one person such typical beauty. I can see her now, the adorable creature, as I saw her one evening at the opera a few weeks after her marriage. There were, I wager in the dress circle fifty spectators who were or had been more or less her lovers—from the merest flirtation to the deepest passion. You can understand, then, how those men listened to the music! You could have given them "Nircille" in place of "The Huguenots" and I am sure not one of them would have known the difference.

This was and will no doubt be the most memorable evening in the life of the fair Madeleine, for she saw herself avenged in the eyes of the sex which inspired her with spite only, for among those men, who would have impoverished themselves then to be loved by her for one hour only, there was not one who in days gone by would not have thought her too poor to become the companion of his life.

Alone in the box with her husband, proudly defiant, scarcely smiling outwardly but inwardly vibrating from head to foot with the excitement of the triumph, she reflected the looks of admiration as her diamonds reflected the light, and she could truly say——

"There are twenty-five beautiful women here, but I am the most beautiful."

That evening a wealthy man, owning several millions of dollars, who was by no means pretty, made the following speech:

"I do not wish to be like the Princess Michel, for that would be asking too much, but if I could have her teeth only I would give my hotel in the Champs Elysees and everything in it, even to my casket of jewels. With teeth like hers one would not need to be pretty, and whether you smiled or yawned the whole world would be at your feet."

"At the feet of your teeth, so to speak," said a wit; "but I am afraid that the Princess is more likely to yawn than to smile, for his Excellency, her husband, has not a pleasant or an agreeable appearance. More than once in her future life will 'La Belle Madeleine' sigh for Paris."

II.

No, indeed; the Prince was not agreeable even at the time of his marriage, and still less so some years later; to tell the truth, the Princess was the cause.

On account of the coquetry of his wife he had become jealous as a tiger, and, through the favor of the Czar, Minister of Police, which two things coming together were not at all of a tendency to make him a happy man; but yet he now possessed the means of using his public privileges in the service of his private jealousy. It is exactly the same with our petty ministers, who employ a cuirassier armed to the teeth—and sometimes higher—to procure two tickets to the circus.

It was not a cuirassier that Michel employed, although he had numbers of them at his disposal, but he was more simple in his tastes, choosing the coachman who drove the Princess, and the porter who kept the door of the palace. These he thought the most faithful among his attendants. As a further aid he employed the "Black Cabinet"—and I will not insult my readers by supposing that they are ignorant of the meaning of the "Black Cabinet"—although it exists no longer in our country.

At the very outset the poor minister had read by the dozens declarations of love addressed to his wife. These were couched in all sorts of terms and measure—oftentimes beyond all measure. Soon the declarations began to lessen, not that the Princess was growing unattractive, but her lovers grew suspicious. Those who had intrusted to the public post their hopes or their complaints had seen in almost every instance an unlucky fortune pursue them under the most unexpected and various forms, and it was only a question, as one of the victims remarked, whether the Princess had the "evil eye" or the Prince too good an eye.

It must be understood that the answers as well as the declarations came before the "Black Cabinet," and his Excellency could clearly see that he was the husband of an outrageous coquette, but that was all, for he had no further positive proof of anything further. It is a comfort for a man who hears some one cry "Fire!" to be assured it is confined to the one chimney which is smoking. The Prince did not have time to become a fireman, for the life of the Czar gave him as much anxiety over the Nihilists as the virtue of the Princess over her love affairs.

Therefore you can imagine his unspeakable surprise when one day he read the following letter, the writing of which he knew so well, although it was signed with a single initial:

"It appears," wrote Madeleine to a secret correspondent, "that the Emperor will not set out for Varsovie sooner than was expected. Hold yourself, then, in readiness to start at a moment's notice, for who knows when we shall find such an opportunity again? I have not left you in ignorance of the difficulties of the undertaking. You must make your plans in such a way that you may be successful at the first attempt, and make no mistake. You will present yourself at my house as a friend of the family, traveling in Russia for pleasure. Call on my mother before leaving and she will give you some message or package for me which will be an introduction in case of any necessity."

The poor Prince was beside himself when he read this horrible letter. "This terrible conspiracy which he had fought against night and day by the sword, by prison, by exile; this monstrous war waged by a merciless, revolutionary mob against a single man—was he to find it in his own home? Was it his own wife, his beautiful Madeleine, who said to the assassin: "Behold the hour. Be ready!"

Why struggle any more against it? What fatality was it that armed even this foreign woman against the unfortunate sovereign? This woman had everything—youth, beauty, luxury, admiration—and yet she had become a Nihilist. What did she need? What hatred drove her to crime, and that, too, at the risk of a dungeon, of a bed of straw that would bruise her lovely body, of the rope that would break that ivory neck, of the Siberian cold which would freeze those little feet of hers, so white and pretty?

"Ah," thought the poor man. "I have not been able to make her happy. I have been too jealous, and she has grown to hate me; while her hatred has invented this subtlety, so sublime on account of its strange horror."

What was he to do? He thought of killing his wife and then himself, leaving the public to suspect a story of an amour that he had discovered, for a faithful man prefers this form of dishonor to the other. Then he thought of going to the Emperor and telling him everything, after which he would disappear forever with the guilty woman.

The sentiment of duty prevailed. He was in possession of the thread of a plot; he must discover the whole web, and for that end he must let the letter go through. Of his accord the assassin should yield himself up. Already the Minister knew the name of the man—Nicholson—an Englishman, or perhaps an American, an expert in dynamite, or perhaps even a Russian student under an assumed name.

The letter was sent, and that evening the Prince and Princess were at the opera in their box; he pale, trembling with excitement, and aged with his 50 years; she more charming and fashionable than ever.

"Are you ill, Michel?" asked Madeleine, as she smiled on her husband while they were driving home in the carriage.

"Why do you ask that?" he asked, with an air of deep gloom.

"Why? Because you have not been jealous this evening."

III.

At the end of the week the Minister said to his wife, without appearing to attach any importance to his words:

"The Czar leaves Petersburg Thursday."

"Indeed," she said, scarcely moved by what she had just heard. "The papers assign another date."

"Yes, we wish to track those who have perhaps formed some criminal plot," he replied, purposely deceiving the accomplice of Nicholson, for he had a plan to work out.

Then he went on to speak of something else, admiring secretly this unworthy woman's strength of character.

That same day he learned that his ruse had been successful when they communicated to him from the telegraph office the following message, addressed to one knows who: "It is Thursday. Be punctual."

Naturally Thursday went by and neither the Czar nor his Minister left the capital.

Madeleine had suddenly become uneasy at the announcement of the intended change. Next day in the afternoon a man richly dressed and adorned with a large rosette presented himself at the palace of Prince Michel.

"What does Monsieur wish? asked the porter as he bowed to the earth.

"To salute the Princess and deliver a message to her mother. I am Dr. Nicholson."

"Very well," said the porter. "Monsieur is expected. Madame, the Princess, is visiting a friend and left orders to conduct Monsieur to her. The carriage will be ready in five minutes."

Hardly did Nicholson have time to admire the curtains in the waiting-room—he was a connoisseur—when he was conducted to the carriage, in which the porter took a seat next him without even deigning to ask permission.

"Strange custom," thought Nicholson. "He ought to have mounted on the box."

There is no need to say that a quarter of an hour later the so-called doctor was in the best, that is the strongest, prison in Petersburg and that he was expected—not by the Princess though.

In a dark room with thick walls, surrounded by police agents armed to the teeth, was a man whom he did not know and who was the Prince himself. Questions were put to him with an entire lack of consideration to which poor Nicholson was wholly unaccustomed.

"It is a shame," he cried as he struggled to free himself. "I came from Paris this very morning. I have not said three words to any one about my coming, and when I present myself at the home of the Princess they carry me off as a common thief."

"Do you know the Princess?" asked the Minister coldly.

"Do I know the Princess? Why I have known her since she was born. Here is a letter from her mother, the widow of a great General. Besides, I am a British subject, and I protest—"

"Examine this man carefully," interrupted the haughty official without any appearance of hearing his remarks.

Nothing suspicious could be found on Nicholson, except a small box carefully wrapped.

Suppose it be dynamite, some infernal machine—we must confess in this instance that the science of portability has made great progress since the outrage of Fieschi. An engineer from the School of Torpedos, attached to the Minister for occasions of this sort, began to undo the package with the necessary precautions enjoined by science.

Many of those present were confident and expected some terrific explosion. Nothing at all unusual occurred, but the engineer had a strange smile on his face when he handed the open box to the Prince, who hurriedly put it into his pocket after he had once given it a glance.

"Then," said the official to Nicholson, "you are——"

"An English dentist, and very busy, I am anxious to return to Paris as soon as possible. My office needs me."

Five minutes later Nicholson was again in the carriage, having, this time, the Prince, who was overpowering in his apologies, as his companion.

"Why is it," said the husband of the beautiful Madeleine, "that I never perceived any defect?"

"Your Excellency," replied the dentist, proudly, "if you had been able to perceive anything the Nicholson dentists would never have deserved their high reputation."

"So the teeth of the Princess——"

"False, my lord. When very young Mlle. de Contremont had a fall from her horse which broke her jawbone. I made for her one of the best set of teeth that have ever gone out from our office, but they are nearly worn out now, and I had come to fit a new set in your absence."

The world at large never knew of this circumstance. One can see, though, that the Prince is less loving than he was. O, the heart of man!

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

The Hospitality of Albert Edward at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales gives, in the course of the season, certain special dinners at Marlborough house, which in many essential respects differ from those which he attends at other people's houses. The guests do not number more than 45 people, including the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the Prince and Princess. When members of the Royal family arrive at Marlborough house, at the outer gate, the fact is at once signalled from the lodge, so that the Prince and Princess of Wales are never taken by surprise, but are in readiness to receive them.

The dining-room in which the banquet is served is a magnificently decorated apartment, with a ceiling of white and gold. On the wall on the left side is a great square of red plush to set off the presentations of plate which have been made to their Royal Highnesses during the recent years. The Prince of Wales, as a host, sits not at the end, but in the middle seat, at the side of a large and long table. Table decorations are of a massive, ornate and rather heavy character. A very high centrepiece is filled with flowers, and more blossoms are placed in tall vases, resembling specimen glasses.

Probably Marlborough house is the only place in London in which the knives and forks are laid so curiously. To each guest two forks and more are provided, and these are placed prongs downward, reversing the usual method. In addition there is a large tablespoon and one large knife. In no circumstance are two knives permitted upon the table simultaneously, and for this rule a very strange reason is assigned. His Royal Highness is very superstitious, and on no account will he incur the risk of having knives crossed inadvertently. The wine glasses are placed, by the by, in a line as straight as a company of soldiers, and the services are simply folded in two. Small water bottles are used, but apparently, finger bowls are tabooed in Marlborough house.

Dinner begins at 8.45, p. m. and lasts for one hour and ten minutes. Rapid service is insisted upon, yet four or five waiters only are allowed to enter the dining room, which is, however, some distance from the kitchen. Celerity and despatch are obtained by the employment of a small army of assistants stationed behind the scenes.

For dessert royal blue sevres is used, and when the time has come for coffee and cigars, the custom is once during the year, and only once—the night of the Derby dinner—to hand to each guest a silver lighter of unique design. No two lamps are alike, as they have at various times been presented by different donors to the Prince of Wales, and each one has its history.

DESERTING THE SOIL.

Astonishing Growth of City Population in America and Europe—Some Recent Statistics.

The flocking of the rural population to the cities, its results and how to counteract them are problems that yearly become more serious. In the United States there has been a steady growth in the urban population during the last hundred years. In 1790 the percentage of the total population which lived in cities was 3.35. In 1890 it half increased to 29.12. It has grown more than 7 per cent. in the last decade.

England's percentage of urban population is the highest in Europe—48 per cent. Thrifty Holland is next in the list, for 38 out of every hundred of her inhabitants live in towns. Belgium's percentage is 34.5 and France's but 24.

It is in Sweden and Russia that the rural population is the largest proportion. In each of these countries 91 persons out of every hundred live outside of the towns. Norway, Greece, Switzerland and Germany, in the order named, have the next largest percentages of urban dwellers.

These figures are from a recent essay read before the Societe des Sciences de Hainaut by M. Emile Jottrand, one of the most eminent of European authorities, but he confines himself solely to his figures and does not attempt a solution of the questions involved.

Every schoolboy knows that one of the signs which foretold the crumbling and downfall of the Roman Empire was the gathering of the country people in the towns. At Rome there were 100,000 poor who lived on alms. The fields were deserted, and agriculture fell into such a deplorable state that in 193 A. D. the exemption from taxes for ten years was decreed for every person who should till the uncultivated fields of the empire.

Little Gertie.

Gertie (to her sister's fiance)—Are you hurt much?

Augustus—Hurt much? I don't understand you, Gertie.

Gertie—Well, sister said she was fishing for you a long time, and that she only hooked you after lots of trouble. Did she hurt you when she hooked you?

Mistake Somewhere.

What a striking clock that is! exclaimed Mrs. Gaskett, admiring a new timepiece on Mrs. Fosdick's mantel.

O, no; it doesn't strike! replied the clock's owner, who ought to know.

He Sawed.

Paganini was a great fiddler. He came, he sawed and he conquered.

A Michigan sheriff travelled into Ohio after a man and captured him, and, in order to prevent his prisoner spending his money recklessly the officer took $300 from him. Passing through Indiana on the homeward trip a brilliant idea occurred to the prisoner. He hired a lawyer and began capias proceedings to get his money back, and, as the sheriff had no requisition papers that were good in Indiana, he was locked up in jail, and the former prisoner became the prosecutor.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Hints.

To wash printed delaines without injuring the colors, rice should be used instead of soap. Boil half a pound of rice in rather more than two quarts of water, let the water become tepid and then wash the fabric in it, rubbing it with the rice as if it were soap; rinse two or three times in rice water, from which, however, the rice has been strained, and use the last rinsing water well diluted so that the material may not become too stiff. Iron while slightly damp.

The following method of serving stewed kidneys in an excellent one. Prepare some kidneys in the ordinary way, cutting each in half, and stew them very gently in good thick sauce until they are quite tender; then place each half on a mushroom which has been trimmed and cooked in butter, and fill up the middle of the kidneys with tomato catsup which has been made hot, and to which a piece of butter and a dust of cayenne have been added. Dish the mushrooms and kidneys on a wall of spinach, and fill up the middle with the brown gravy, after adding a small quantity of white wine.

The nicest afternoon tea biscuits imaginable may be made in the following way: Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream with a quarter of a pound of white sifted sugar; add a beaten egg and the grated rind of a lemon; work into this to form a soft dough half a pound of flour, to which half a teaspoonful of baking powder has been added; roll out to an eighth of an inch in thickness, and stamp with a plain or fluted cutter into biscuits the size preferred. Bake in a moderate oven a very pale brown. The biscuits may be varied by the addition of a teaspoonful of ground ginger or a few currants or caraway seeds, in place of the grated lemon peel.

To keep fresh meat in summer one must have a cool, dry and airy place, if possible, with a thorough draught through it, as this insures freedom from flies, and has a great deal to do with the keeping of the meat. Directly the meat comes from the butcher it should at once be well wiped, first with a damp and then a perfectly dry and clean cloth, and hung up immediately. Nothing will turn meat so quickly as letting it lie on a plate or slab. All unnecessary fat, marrow, kidneys, etc., should be removed as soon as possible, a good dust of freshly ground black pepper applied around the bones and the joints should be floured all over. Prepared in this way meat will hang for a considerable time, even in hot weather. If you fear its tainting dust it over with a little powdered charcoal, for this will nearly always keep it fresh and sweet. If, owing to a sudden change of weather, the meat appears to be inclined to turn, wash it before cooking in a weak solution of vinegar and water.

Hard Soap.

The following is no picked-up, hap-hazard recipe, but was prepared expressly for domestic use by a noted chemist. Put one pound or pulverized lye into two quarts of soft water, it will dissolve immediately and the water will become quite hot; set it aside until quite cold.

Heat, slowly, in an iron kettle, seven pounds of tallow, or perfectly clean grease entirely free from salt. When it is melted, before it gets hot, take the kettle from the fire. Let cool, and just as it begins to set, pour in the cold lye in a small stream, and stir slowly, with a wooden paddle, about fifteen minutes, till the grease and lye are thoroughly incorporated, and have the appearance of molasses. Do not stir too fast or too long, or the mixture may separate. Dip it into any light wooden box and throw a piece of old carpet over the box, and leave the box in a warm room for twenty-four hours, then cut in bars. This recipe gives twelve pounds of good hard soap.

From the same source we have a method of cleansing grease. To a gallon of water allow six pounds of grease, boil together an hour, stir and skim. When cold a solid cake of clean grease will be found on the top of the water.

Tomato Goodies.

With Mayonnaise.—The tomatoes should be put in the ice box in the morning to get cold; wipe dry, cut off the stem, and with a pointed knife make a cavity in the top, fill with mayonnaise dressing; set in ice box until ready to serve, then place three lettuce leaves on an individual salad dish and place one tomato in center of each dish. The lettuce should be kept in the ice box until ready to serve.

Tomato Figs.—The small tomatoes should be used, and most people prefer the yellow ones. Take off the skins, lay them on plates and sprinkle sugar over them, dry in a warm oven; when thoroughly dry pack in stone jars with a layer of sugar between the tomatoes; when ready to use stew same as dried fruit.

Tomato Sweetmeats.—Scald and peel small yellow tomatoes, weigh and pour over them same number of pounds of sugar, let them stand until next morning, then pour off the juice and cook in porcelain kettle until it is a thick syrup; add the tomatoes and cook until they are clear. If you have five pounds of fruit slice three or four lemons, take out the seeds and add to the syrup before putting in the tomatoes; if a larger quantity of tomatoes, use more lemons.

Reform the Bedroom.

We shall be a healthier and happier race when the double bed is banished. The light iron or brass bedstead with a mattress that can be easily aired and kept clean, is the bed that ought to be generally used. And the heavy comforter ought to be banished with the double bed, for it belongs to the log cabin and the backwoods. The bed covering par excellence is a light-weight blanket that can be frequently washed and kept soft and white. Tucking the bedclothes tightly in is another custom handed down by dwellers in Arctic wilds. The practice of making up bed and making it almost air-tight is as unhealthful as it is unclean.

Simple, Healthful, Hair Wash.

This is a simple, inexpensive method for promoting the growth of the hair, and it also removes the dandruff and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. Take a basin of warm rain water and chip off a few pieces of ivory soap into it, then make a foamy white lather and shampoo the head thoroughly, manipulating the scalp. Rinse off in warm water and dry quickly. Then keep a stiff bristle brush and brush twice a day. Use no fine tooth comb ever. Wash your head once a week in summer and twice a month in winter.

Jelly Glasses.

Did you ever try making jelly glasses o goblets with bottoms broken off? Set them into baking powder can covers filled with plaster of paris mixed thick in water. This holds them steady until the plaster sets. It takes but a few minutes. Mix just enough for one at a time.

Sadirons.

To have your sadirons clean and smooth, rub them first with a piece of wax tied in a cloth and afterward scour them on a paper or thick cloth strewn with coarse salt.

ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.

Robert McCallum, His Dog and the Little Skiff.

Tossing about on the broad Atlantic in his little skiff, in which he left New York on June 13, is Robert Mc Callum, the Scotch lad, who thus seeks money and fame. It was only the other day that steamships reached Boston and New York, and reported that they had passed the daring boy 1000 miles out from the latter port.

Robert McCallum is only nineteen years old. He expected to arrive at Queenstown in forty-five days, but he has not done so. With McCallum is his little Scotch terrier named Jack, the only companion. The



ROBERT MCCALLUM.

principal dimensions of the skiff are: Length of keel, 19 feet; length over all, 22 feet; breadth of beam, 5 feet 4 inches; draught, 2 feet 6 inches. The hull is constructed of inch thick spruce planking. It is divided into three compartments. The largest is 6 by 4 feet, and will be used as a cabin. The other two will contain provisions. The stores consist of thirty gallons of water, an oil stove, ten gallons of oil and canned goods and hard tack enough for sixty days. The sloop carried three thousand pounds of copper ore and cement for ballast. The ballast is so fastened that the craft will right again if it turns right over. The young mariner will heave to for six hours during the day and sleep. A sextant and two watches comprise his navigating outfit. He will follow the course of incoming transatlantic steamers. McCalum will get $5000 and a medal if he reaches Queenstown.

Grandson of a Noted Man Dies.

John Gordon, grandson of Chinese Gordon, died at Santa Monica, Cal., the other night of alcoholism. Gordon was born in London in 1844, and was the son of Captain Gordon of the British navy, who was a son of the famous general who, in 1887, was killed by the Mahdi at Khartoum. Young Gordon, who up to twelve years ago, was a clerk in the Bank of England, separated from his wife, owing to his drinking, and went to the United States with about $30,000, engaging in the paving business with a wealthy Englishman in Sioux Falls, S. D. They failed and Gordon was penniless. He came to Santa Monica nine years ago, and of late has gained a livelihood by acting as a porter in a saloon.

New Carriage Indicator.

The invention of a carriage indicator has been hailed with delight in London, and is rapidly being fitted to private carriages and cabs in the metropolis. No longer will the occupants of a hansom or brougham need to crush their hats, wave umbrellas and shout in vain to make cabby or coachman stop, go on, or turn to the right or left. By means of this simple apparatus the directions can be instantly and accurately communicated to the driver. The pointer being placed opposite a given direction, another pointer in front of the driver, is made to show the order on a dial plate, a bell ringing at the same time to call the driver's attention to the order.

For Size and Shape.

The first thing that phrenologist exclaimed when he saw me was: What a head!

Where were you the night before?

No Room for Doubt.

Mr. Newwed (sniffing)—These eggs do not seem very fresh.

Young wife—Nonsense, my dear. They're just out of the store!

C. R. Bennett, who is now a prisoner in the Alameda jail, in California, says that he has discovered a typographical error in the Bible. As there is a standing offer of $500 by the printers of the book for the discovery of such an error, Bennett expects to turn his temporary reading of the Scriptures to material profit.

AGRICULTURAL

Specimen Rotations.

In deciding upon a rotation the following considerations will be of greater or less importance according to the purpose of the farmer, his location, availability of manure, etc.

(1) Food supply for live stock. (2) Character of soil. (3) Effect of cropping on soil. (4) Market value of crops. (5) Liability to waste of soluble plant food between crops.

On the stock farm the first point will be the most important consideration. If the farm is near a good market, if the soil is adapted to valuable market crops and plenty of manure is available, the farmer may find it in some cases entirely feasible if not advantageous to ignore rotation of crops to a large extent. The following rotations are successfully pursued in various localities:

I. A three-course rotation consisting of corn, wheat, and clover in the order named. While it has some good points, it may be objected to on account of (1) The small variety of food furnished for live stock. (2) The steady drain upon the soil resources if the grain is sold. (3) The failure to equalize well the demands of the crops on the soil as would be accomplished by a longer rotation.

II. A four-course rotation consisting of corn and oats each one year, and grass two years. This rotation is well adapted to stock farming on black prairie soils, which do not produce good wheat. If the crops are all fed out on the farm, as would probably be the case, this rotation would maintain the soil in very good condition.

III. A four-course rotation consisting of corn, oats wheat and clover, one year each in the order named. This rotation, on soils where all the crops named do well, is certainly preferable to the three-course named above. It is, however, open to the objection that the proportion of grass (clover being here considered as grass) is not as great as it would be and the variety of forage is not so good as where mixed grasses are sown.

IV. A five-course consisting of corn, oats, wheat, each one year and grass two years. It is expected in this case that the grass will be a mixture of clover and some grass, say, Timothy or orchard grass. This rotation is better than the four-course just named because of the greater variety of forage, the larger proportion of grass, and the greater length of the rotation. It widens the intervals between the same crops.

V. A five-course consisting of potatoes, corn, oats, or peas and oats, wheat and clover, one year each in the order named. Rye should be sown as an inter-crop on the potato field immediately after harvesting the potatoes and the manure should be applied through the winter on this rye which should be turned under for corn the succeeding spring. This rotation can be improved by extending it one year, thus giving two years for mixed grasses including clover, instead of clover alone.

VI. A five-course consisting of potatoes, peas and oats, corn, wheat, and clover. This rotation differs from the one just above in transposing the order of the corn and peas and oats. The rye in this case should be sown on the stubble after harvesting the peas and oats. This rotation leaves the soil without any growing crop from the time the potato crop matures until the peas and oats are sown the succeeding spring, and it is in this respect not so good as the one just above, which keeps the land closely under crop during the entire rotation.

VII. A six-course consisting of corn, roots, oats, or peas and oats, wheat, each one year and grass two years. Rye should be sown in September in the corn to be plowed under the succeeding spring for the root crop. With the rye as an inter-crop, as just suggested, this rotation will keep the soil well covered with crops, the only break being between the root and oat crops; this rotation is admirably adapted to stock raising wherever the root crops will succeed well.

While we have not yet had a sufficiently long experience with rotations to warrant a positive assertion, the indications are that the longer rotations will give better satisfaction than the shorter ones. The rotations which are now in progress on the station farm will, in the near future, give us valuable data as to the relative merits of long and short course rotations.

Rye for Fall and Spring Pasture.

If any of our readers anticipate a shortage of late fall and early spring pasture it would be well for them to consider the possibilities of rye as a substitute for tame grasses. When breaking up our farms fifteen years ago, preparatory to seeding them to tame grasses we made large use of rye, sowing it in August and September, pasturing it late in the fall and early in the spring and sometimes turning off in time to get half or two-thirds of a crop of grain. We do not favor the growth of rye as a crop in itself, believing that either wheat or barley will yield more money's worth, but when sown as a pasture and as a nurse crop, so called, for the tame grasses, as well as a grain crop, we believe it will pay any man who is short of grass to sow rye for pasture.

In sowing rye for this purpose we would plow the ground as soon as possible after harvest and harrow down the land as fast as it was plowed. This will settle it, prepare a better seed bed, and conserve moisture. We would sow as soon as the conditions are favorable for growth; usually about the first of September, and if we intended the land for pasture would sow a peck of timothy seed at the same time. If the season be favorable this will afford a good deal of pasture in the fall for any kind of stock as well as for horses and sheep in winter.

Our lambs last winter had a picnic on the Turkish wheat that grew up in the stubble and it answered the same purpose as rye. It will afford a good deal of pasture in the spring and can be cut for grain or not as circumstances warrant. Eight or ten pounds of clover seed should be sown in the spring either on the frozen ground, or if the season be dry, as soon as the frost is out, and covered with a smoothing harrow. Not the least advantage of this method is that it renders a stand practically sure.

Children have more need of models than of critics.—Joubert.

MAKING OF A BICYCLE.

AN INTRICATE PROCESS AND REQUIRING SKILLED LABOR.

There are Five Hundred Parts in a Wheel—Why Prices of High-Grade Machines are High—The Safety Factor—"Truing" the Parts.

Bicycle manufacturing depends for its success chiefly upon skilled labor. When you skim along lightly and rapidly on your wheel you are apt to think that it is the strength of the component parts that enables you to do this. The strength of the parts is one element, the putting of them together is a far more important element, and one that requires the greatest skill.

The price of a wheel in every instance represents the amount of skilled labor in its construction. The materials themselves cost but little. Probably $15 to $20 will represent the cost of material. The rest is labor. So when you buy a high-grade wheel you buy the best that intelligent artisanship can produce. There are but few, or possibly a dozen high-grade wheels made. The cheaper grades are legion.

The various parts of the bicycle must be absolutely perfect and capable of standing exactly their proportion of the whole strain. They must be adjusted with the nicety of a watch in order to get the most out of them. There are 500 parts in a bicycle, counting each spoke separately and the one hundred and fifty and odd miniature steel balls in the bearings. The pieces of the chain, the links, nuts and bolts number 138 separate pieces. The old saying of a chain being only as strong as its weakest link holds good in the bicycle.

THE CHAIN

is naturally a most important feature taking in importance with the tire and the rims. The frame and most of the metal parts of a bicycle of the high grade are made of Swedish steel. There is an English steel which is also good, but the Swedish has the call. Both are made by secret process. The steel is imported in the form of tubing, and is cut into parts of various lengths, which are brazed together to make the frame. The brazing is all-important to the rigidity of the frame. Without rigidity a wheel would never stand cross country riding. The brazing is done under enormous heat, and the testing is repeated again and again.

In a bicycle, factory, spokes, rims, sprockets, frames etc., are all tested before they are adjudged to be ready for use. Each of these parts sustains a strain that has been figured out to a nicety. The testing machine can exert a tension or compression of from a few ounces up to 100,000 pounds. When the full power is turned on its great jaws can tear apart a solid bar of steel as easily as a child peels a banana.

Each spoke has to stand so many pounds, the frame must do the same, the rim, the chain, the sprockets, hub, the front fork, pedals, cranks, handlebar and even the ball bearings must show that they are absolutely right. The coasting ability of a bicycle depends upon the "true" character of the bearings. To show how finely they are measured it will only be necessary to say that in the largest factories there is a machine which makes all the parts "true" down to one-ten thousandth of an inch. This is getting bicycling down to a fine point, but the race for precedence among the big makers is fierce, and seemingly out of keeping with the general hilarity of the sport.

An interesting thing about a high-grade bicycle is what is known in mechanics as

THE SAFETY FACTOR.

Thus in the great high-pressure modern guns the safety factor is twenty, or, in other words, the gun is made twenty times stronger than the strain to be put upon it. Ordinarily guns have a safety factor of ten, boilers of six, bridges of five and other mechanical products about four. The bicycle of the old style weighed sixty pounds; the high-grade machine of to-day weighs eighteen pounds, and the safety factor has been reduced to only 1.25.

This extraordinarily low safety factor is in deference to the demand for lightness, which just now is being carried to an extreme. Another year the tendency will be to make fewer light machines. The figure 1.25 above means that if any part of the wheel is imperfect to the extent of one-quarter of its calculated strength, the machine may be crippled suddenly and the rider may have a bad fall.

It is doubtful if more than one or two manufacturers make the entire wheel. Some of them claim that they do, however. The fact is that the tires, the wood rims, the chains and the saddles, and also the lanterns are in most instances made by specialists. This cannot well be otherwise, because the four first mentioned require special knowledge, being really the most important elements of all good wheels. There are any number of tires, but a greatly less number of rims. The wood rim is one of the great discoveries. The wood is preferably white ash or hickory. Some firms use three or four pieces, glued and pressed together—laminated is the trade word—and then curved. The connecting ends are fastened in various ways. It has been found that wood rims have more resiliency—that is, power of resisting shock—than have steel rims. It took years to find this out. Now there is talk of paper rims. But whether made of steel, wood or paper, no rim ever made is able to withstand a collision if it is struck under speed.

Living Stones in Falkland.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind, in such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular-shaped blocks of what appears to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain" and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woody fibres.

QUEER THINGS IN EUROPE.

Some Odd Happenings That Have Recently Taken Place in the Old Land.

Karl Wesseleke, an actor became suddenly and violently insane a few days ago while impersonating a sane man contained in a lunatic asylum, on the boards of the National Theatre, at Berlin, Germany. His case is considered hopeless.

From Berlin comes the news that an anti-cholera serum has been discovered. Of course, after the anti-consumptoin serum, and the anti-diphtheria serum, the anti-cholera serum was looked for. Now, an anti-cholera serum is in order. And a full assortment of anti-toothache serums.

A London newspaper recently contained the following advertisement: "Nine young ladies want to rent elegant apartments, with convenient rooms for their bicycles. Conditions—neither cats nor men in the neighborhood." R-a-t-s!!!

It is reported from Paris that the aeronaut Capazze, dropping from an elevation of 4000 feet, has succeeded in guiding his parachute exactly to the spot previously designated by him. Hence flighty Paris journalists now hope soon to take a fly. The messieuer will be sure to take many a drop before the fly.

After the death of a "pauper" in Silesia it was found that he had been the owner of 8,000 marks ($2,000) in cash, 95 pairs of pants, 109 shirts (nearly all new), 35 undershirts, 89 coats, 23 pairs of socks and 52 hats and caps. No soap.

Lately forty horses were started in a long-distance race at Warsaw, in Austrian Poland. Thirty-six of the poor beasts came to a finish by death, and the other four are in an exceedingly sorry condition. The cruel sportsmen will be prosecuted.

In the large cities the collecting of cigar stumps has long ago developed into an industry, the stumps being converted into "smoking tobacco" indeed in several European countries the tobacco and cigar trade is a Government monopoly; so also in Belgium, and it is said that the Belgian authorities are now trying to decide whether or not the cigar-stump business should be suppressed—because it competes with the monopoly.

Divorces are very difficult to obtain in England. The English law requires proof of unfaithfulness on the part of the woman; or, on the part of the man, proof of unfaithfulness aggravated by ill-usage. But in Australia, though it is part of the British Empire, a man can "get rid" of his wife if she is twice caught drunk. If that becomes generally known Australia will prosper as never before—that is, if Chicago and Oklahoma don't amend their ways.

The Dutch papers publish the results of original experiments made by a physician at Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies. This disciple of Esculapius has been trying to find out whether a white or a black skin is the proper thing in hot climates. He took pieces of the skin of a white person and pieces of the skin of a Malay and wrapped them around jars and filled the jar with hot water, and, on next taking the temperature of the skin found that the black skin absorbs more heat than the white. That isn't as strange as it may appear. It has long ago been discovered that black cloth absorbs more heat than white—hence white garments are preferred in hot countries. And—hence or not hence—white skins by whites.

Three months ago a servant woman at Pilsen, Austria, drowned her two-year-old baby. During her incarceration she confessed to having previously killed a four-year-old child—both because "they wept for hunger and cried for bread." The murderess was condemned to death, but the Emperor has commuted the sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment.

A French traveller, who speaks authoritatively, asserts that the Sahara Desert is far from being absolutely sterile; that, with the exception of a very small portion, it has a solid and fertile soil or subsoil. In the Algerian Sahara no less than 20,000,000 sheep are now pastured, and every oasis artificially created by the boring of artesian wells "blooms as a rose"—shows a luxuriant growth of vegetation, and produces plentiful crops of wonderful apricots, lemons, peppers, onions, etc.

JAPANESE ATHLETICS.

Once a Year All the School Children Engage in Athletics.

Athletics hold an important but subordinate position in the schools of Japan. Once a year there is a gathering of all the students in a district to engage in athletic contests. In those seen by Mr. Hearn, and described in Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, six thousand boys and girls from all the schools within a distance of twenty-five miles were entered to take part. A circular race-track, roomy enough for an army, allowed four different kinds of games to be performed at the same time.

There were races between the best runners of different schools; and races in which the runners were tied together in pairs, the left leg of one to the right leg of the other.

Little girls—as pretty as butterflies, in their sky-blue hakama and many colored robes—contested in races in which each one had to pick up as she ran three balls of different colors out of a number scattered over the turf. The most wonderful spectacle was the dumb-bell exercise. Six thousand boys and girls, massed in ranks about five hundred deep; six thousand pairs of arms rising and falling exactly together; six thousand pairs of sandalled feet advancing or retreating together at the signal of the masters of gymnastics, directing all from the tops of little wooden towers; six thousand voices chanting at once the "One, two, three," of the dumb-bell drill: "Ichi, ni—san, shi—go, roku—shichi, hachi."

The games began at eight o'clock in the morning, and ended at five in the evening. Then at a signal fully six thousand voices pealed out the national anthem, and concluded it with three cheers for the emperor and empress of Japan. The Japanese, instead of shouting when they cheer, chant with a long cry, "A-a-a-a!" which sounds like the opening tones of a musical chorus.

Sound and Distance.

The roar of the lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of the hyena and then the hoot of an owl. After these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse, and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of a hare can be heard farther than that of either the dog or cat.

The personal pronoun "I" should be the coat-of-arms of some individuals.—Rivarol.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develops a Sensation.

The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance—A Story That Can be Vouched for by All the Neighbors.

From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole country-side as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to re-build. His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest: "I was helping to dig out the cellar," he said, "and in the dampness I contracted rheumatism which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly affected can imagine. How



'I WAS HELPING TO DIG OUT THE CELLAR.'

I was cured is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son, Fred, about twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in and as he was recovering from this, other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

HANDLING BOA CONSTRICTORS.

The Trick by Which the Serpents Are Managed Without Danger.

Snake dealers in South America have a fine contempt for their squirming and venomous wares, though it is sometimes difficult to induce ship Captains to carry them as freight. The snake dealers handle the boa constrictor with great deftness. The serpent bites, but his bite is not venomous so that the chief danger to the handler is from the serpent's enormously powerful muscles. The dealers have learned that the boa, to be really dangerous, must have a fulcrum in the shape of something around which he may coil his tail.

The boa is, in fact, a lever in which the ordinary arrangement is power, weight, fulcrum. Knowing this, the dealers drop a soft hat over his head, that he may neither see nor bite, and then snatch him so suddenly from his resting place that he has no opportunity to brace himself by seizing a fixed object with his tail. After that the essential thing is to see that he is not brought within distance of any such object.

A snake dealer on board a Brazilian steamer the other day was occupied in transferring his boas from one box to another. He opened the box an instant, dropped a hat over the head of one of the creatures, snatched it from its fellows, and, rushing across the deck, dropped it into the other box. The thing looked so easy that a deck hand, waiting until the snake owner's back was turned, essayed to repeat the act. He neglected to use the hat, and with a yell yanked a great snake from the box with its fangs fixed in his finger. Not daring to let go, yet fearing to hold on, he began whirling the snake about his head, meanwhile dancing madly over the deck. The snake man managed to capture the reptile and box it in security. Then somebody expressed concern for the rash deck hand, to which the snake owner answered:

"What, him? He's all right. But think of my snake! It's worth twenty of that mug!"

Correct Twice a Day.

Buzler—My watch is one of the cheapest makes, but it hasn't varied a second in the last three months.

Dizier—It seems almost incredible, doesn't it?

Buzler—Oh, I don't know about that. You see, it's been stopped all the time.

Some men expect their wives to buy a dollar's worth of stuff with a hundred cents and keep the change for pin money.

THE Delineator,

....Is Printed and Published in....

TORONTO,

The Canadian Edition being identical with that issued by the

Butterick Publishing Co., Ltd.

7-17 West Thirteenth St., New York, N.Y.

A JOURNAL of FASHION, CULTURE and FINE ARTS

THE DELINEATOR is the exponent of the popular BUTTERICK DRESS PATTERNS, is issued monthly, each number containing over 125 pages of interesting reading on the Fashions, FANCYWORK (including special contributions on Lace-Making, Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, Etc.), Household Management, the Toilet, the Garden, Etc., Etc., and has in addition each month articles by distinguished writers on the Topics of the Times, Women's and Children's Education, Women's Handicrafts and Occupations, Suggestions for Seasonable Entertainments, and a variety of other matter interesting and helpful to all women.

Actual Average sale in Canada during 1894, 26,189 copies a month

Subscription Price, $1.00 a year. Price of Single Copies, 15c. each.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.....

Address **The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd.,**

Mention this paper. 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto

Stop, Lady, Stop!

Lean and lank,
He's such a crank;
My stars! I thank
I'm not his wife;
He'd make my life
A scene of strife.

Stop, lady, stop! His liver is out of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Once used, it is always in favor. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, sick headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

To carry care to bed is to sleep with a pack on your back.—Haliburton.

Tobacco-Twisted Nerves.

Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac, sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Failure and Success.

It is often all the little things that constitute the wide difference between success and failure. Some men, earnest in purpose, capable in many ways, seem unable to discern the import of minor, nevertheless important elements, and neglect in consequence to grasp the opportunities that if accepted would carry them on to victory. In the same way people are imposed upon by mercenary druggists, who, to gain an additional profit, practise the dishonest method of substitution. Calling for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, they accept some worthless flesh-eating substitute, only to be disappointed or suffer injury. Putnam's Corn Cure is the only reliable one.

She—"Yes, I am very fond of pets. He—"Indeed. What, may I ask, is you favorite animal?" She (frankly)—"Man.

Catarrh Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. A. P. 776

Every Bone

in my body ached with the dreadful Rheumatism which followed a severe cold. My sufferings were awful. I could not dress myself or comb my hair. My husband had to carry me up and down stairs. I was scarcely able to nurse my little one. Within two weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I felt better. Shortly I was able to walk up and down stairs without help and finally I was cured. My friends thought I was going to be a cripple, but thanks to God for his blessing on Hood's Sarsaparilla, I now enjoy good health. MRS. JOHN BLACKBURN, Lower Five Islands, Nova Scotia.



Mrs. J. Blackburn

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.



Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass., is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

ASK FOR **McCASKILL, DOUGALL & CO.'S** CARRIAGE VARNISHES.

Unsurpassed for Durability, Brilliancy and Easy Working.

MONTREAL.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF—

White Lead, Colors, Glass, Varnishes, Oils, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs.

MONTREAL.

Karl's Clover Root TEA

FOR CONSTIPATION.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited)

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE, OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same and find them uniformly to contain:

99.92/100 TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, Montreal.

BEST VARNISHES

For Carriage Work Manufactured by

McCaskill, Dougall & Co., Montreal.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

$15.00 PER WEEK and steady employment, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business. Write to-day.
The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal.

STAMMERING Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 76 Bond St., Toronto

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLIES.

Cotton and Woollen. Best English Card Clothing. Aniline Dyes. High-grade Logwood Chips. Write for quotations.
ROBERT & CO., 14 St. Michael St., Montreal

BUSINESS CHANCES.

If you want to buy or sell a stock or business of any description write me. I have had large experience in the wholesale. Am selling business continually. Correspondence confidential. No charge to buyers. JOHN NEW, 21 Adelaide East, Toronto

CENTRAL Business College

COR. YONGE & GERRARD STS., TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA'S Greatest Commercial School; advantages best in the Dominion; students assisted to positions every week; moderate rates; everything first-class. Catalogue and specimens of penmanship free.
SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

G. DUTHIE & SONS

SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS

Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red, Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade.
Telephone 1936. Adelaide & Widmer Sts TORONTO

HAMILTON LADIES' COLLEGE

—AND—

Conservatory of Music

Will re-open September 9. The oldest Ladies' College in Ontario. Everything first-class. Has 150 rooms. Inspiring instructors, refining associations. Send for terms, &c., to the Principal,
A. BURNS, S.T.D., LL.D.

$500,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Loans. Apply to
Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell,
Bank of Toronto Offices, Church Street, Toronto.

FARMERS here is a snap for you. Harris has sample cloth pieces for quilts. Send $1 for trial lot, good value.
27, 29, 31 William St., Toronto

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

Thoroughly Equipped Residential School for Boys and Young Men.

MATRICULATION, —RE OPENS
MANUAL TRAINING. —SEPTEMBER
TEACHERS' COURSES —3rd, 1895.

Principal—J. I. BATES, B.A., Ph.M.,
Woodstock, Ont

1895. MONTREAL EXPOSITION CO. 1895

FOURTH PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Thursday 12th to Saturday 21st Sept

Grand Agricultural and Industrial

- FAIR -

Splendid show of Live Stock. Magnificent Horticultural Display.

BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.
Manufactures. Machinery in Motion.
FINE POULTRY SHOW.

New Special Attractions. Historical Museum. Military and other Bands.

For all information apply to
S. C. STEVENSON,
Manager and Sec., 77 St. Gabriel St., Montreal
Reduced rates on all railways.

PRACTICAL TALKS . . .

On Important Themes.

—BY—

REV. R. T. CROSSLEY.

Cloth, $1.00.

Those who know Mr. Crossley—and who does not?—need not be told that his book is terse, practical and spiritual in tone. It contains 61 talks on living questions, such as "Blunders About Providences," "Fasting," "The Lord's Supper," "Music," "Reading," "Health," "Temptation," "The Unpardonable Sin," etc. In the book will be found a fair and full discussion of "The Parlor Dance," "The Theatre," "Cards," "The Weed," "Liquor," etc. In the last thirty-one addresses important counsel is given to young converts and others in the Christian life. The volume contains 400 pages, is neatly bound, with a handsome design in gold showing portraits of Crossley and Hunter on the cover, and is really a marvel of cheapness at one dollar. It is bound to have a wide circulation. Ministers and Christian workers should get it and recommend it to others.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher,
29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

SCHOOL BOOKS

We carry a lot of school books. If we don't happen to have what you want we can get it at short notice. We are selling them at *Ontario Prices.* It takes over half the profit to lay them down, so bear in mind *they must be Cash.*

To revert to last weeks ad., Did you try that vinegar? Dozens have, and they like it. We are giving a special prize of $3.00 for best jar or gem of pickles, any kind, put up in this vinegar. See prize list Agricultural Society or enquire at store for particulars.

We Have Whole Mustard Turmeric, &c. for Pickling.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Bargains in underwear, Neelands & Gibbons.

Friday, October 11th,—sun rises at 6:44 and sets at 17:47.

Geo. McWilliams, of Yellowgrass, spent a few days in town this week.

They are coming. Who? Neelands & Gibbons.

Mr. Amos Hicks is again on duty after a two months' holiday spent in the east.

Mr. Turner, premier of British Columbia, passed through here on Sunday on his way home from an eastern trip.

Mr. Gibbons, of the firm of Neelands & Gibbons, Regina, was in town on Tuesday.

Prof. Robertson will inspect the creameries and address meetings at the following places on the dates mentioned:—New Westminster, Oct. 10 and 11; Red Deer, Oct. 14; Innisfail, Oct. 15; Calgary, Oct. 16; Moose Jaw, Oct. 17 and 18.

Don't fail to inspect the new dry goods stock in Russell Hall Oct. 15th to 18th.

Commissioner Herchmer has recently purchased a number of remounts from Alberta stockmen, principally from the Queen ranche and North-West Cattle Company. The Commissioner heard that purchasers were coming to procure more horses for Belgium and he wanted first pick.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* is again out with a great offer in connection with The Weekly Tribune. The paper is offered free for the balance of this year, and each subscriber is presented with a beautiful premium picture entitled "The Family Pets." This picture has been painted specially for The Tribune, and is pronounced a work of art. Fuller particulars are given in the advertisement in another column.

The October issue of Waghorn's Guide is specially noticeable for an addition of much merit. An index to railway stations is given which will enable anyone to turn rapidly to the page or pages in the Guide giving the time card information. This, in addition to the very complete alphabetical list of all post offices and locations, furnishes a complete gazetteer of the western provinces up to date and leaves no room for ignorance of the whereabouts of a place however unimportant in our own province.

Revival in trade in Moose Jaw. We hear that a new industry is commencing. A number of ladies interested in the completion of St. John's church are going to take in knitting and sewing for the public. They will take orders for ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, and will make up persons own material. A pleasant social afternoon is spent at the vicarage every Monday from 2 to 5, when the goods are manufactured. More workers and subscribers are wanted and are heartily invited to come to the meeting.

Notices are being issued by Mr. J. A. McMillan, D.L.S., for the North-West Government, asking for tenders for ploughing fire guards in the district of Alberta. Hitherto the ploughing of fire guards has been carried on in a somewhat indiscriminate way, without any thought of either system or permanency and without regard to road allowances. In the guards to be made this fall the road allowances will be followed so that the work may ultimately prove useful in connection with road improvements.—*Calgary Herald*

Who said Millinery? Neelands & Gibbons.

To arrive soon:—Car flour, car potatoes, car apples. R. Bogue.—Ad.

Prairie fires are reported along the Prince Albert branch in the vicinity of the valley.

Mrs. Brockman, of Cannington Manor, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Healey.

A stock of over 400 mantles to choose from. Neelands & Gibbons.

Rev. W. C. Bunt, of Qu'Appelle, occupied the pulpit in the Moose Jaw Methodist church on Sunday last.

In the Presbyterian church on the first Sunday in each month at the evening service, the Rev. T. G. McLeod will deliver a sermon specially for young men.

Miss Boulding, the leading dress maker of the Territories, will be at Russell hall Thursday, Oct. 17th. Neelands & Gibbons.

Mrs. J. C. Pope, of Regina, passed through here on Sunday morning on her way to California., where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. D. W. Bole.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in our Dress Making Dept. Leave your order Thursday, Oct. 17th. Neelands & Gibbons.

Mr. Robt. Kerr states that the C.P.R. expect to send east 40,000 head of cattle before the end of the season. Last year the figures were 30,000.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier, chairman of the Regina district of the Methodist conference, paid Qu'Appelle an official visit on Sunday last. He returned home on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. A. Smith, of the dining hall, who unfortunately broke her arm last Sunday week, has gone to Calgary, and will remain with her daughter, Mrs. McCulloch, until the arm gets well.

Capt. Charleton and Lieut. Gardiner, of the Salvation Army, have been transferred to Calgary and Prince Albert respectively. Capt. Dwyer, late of Prince Albert, is now in charge of the corps here.

Teachers' Convention.

The dates for the convention for teachers of this district has been finally settled. The Superintendent of Education is engaged in convention work on the days mentioned in our last issue, but he has given the 25th and 26th to Moose Jaw. Country teachers will govern themselves accordingly. All sessions of the convention are open to the public. The subjects of Mr. Goggin's addresses are: "Ethics in the Public School," "The Teaching of Reading to Senior Pupils," "The Revised Course of Studies for Public Schools." The last named subject promises to be interesting to all. The Superintendent wishes that a searching criticism be given to the programme of studies. He will be pleased to answer questions.

Royal Templars—Royal Degree.

The regular weekly meeting of the Royal Degree members of this order was held in the council chamber, Russell hall, on Tuesday evening last. Select Councillor Nelson occupied the chair, and all the other officers were present save Chaplain Colpitts, whose office was filled pro tem by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

There was a fair attendance of members and the meeting was lively and interesting.

Reg. A. McCaul, L. E. W. Bailey, Samuel Spicer and Miss Nellie Tapley were initiated into the degree.

The Select Councillor offered a prize of a silver badge and jewel to the Royal degree member who during the next three months would bring in the most new members. And also a prize of a gold plated badge and jewel to the Select degree member who would do likewise.

The advisability of forming a Cadet Templars Corps was discussed and finally the matter was referred to a committee consisting of the Select and Vice Councillors and Miss D. Battell to investigate and report.

A debate will be held on Tuesday evening the 22nd instant, on the question, "Whether city or country life affords to mortals the greater enjoyment." The Select Councillor captains the side in favor of rural pleasures and enjoyments, while the Past Councillor hopes to lead the city-bugs to certain victory.

A card of transfer was granted to the Rev. F. B. Stacey, who is now stationed at Crystal City, Manitoba.

At the request of Mr. McDougall the degree decided to hold no meeting on the 15th instant.

After the transaction of general business the degree closed at a late hour with the following programme, which was rendered in a manner that reflects credit upon the musical and literary abilities of the members:—organ solo, R. A. McCaul; vocal solo, L. E. W. Bailey; recitation, W. J. Nelson; song, Miss Battell; reading, Evan Wilson; organ solo, Mr. McCaul.

The degree adjourned till the 22nd instant.

SELECT DEGREE.

On Wednesday evening the members of this degree held their regular monthly meeting in their council chamber, Select Councillor Nelson in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Stacey was granted a card of transfer from the degree, and the Rev. Mr. Bunt of Qu'Appelle Council was admitted a member of the Moose Jaw Council.

The beneficiary or insurance department of this degree is steadily increasing, as the cheap and specially advantageous system of providing insurance becomes more generally known.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m. with the beautiful closing exercises of the degree.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Supreme Court Sittings.

The fall sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, opened at the court house, Moose Jaw, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Justice Richardson presided. Seymour Green, Esq., acted as Clerk, and Deputy Sheriff Brechin was also in attendance. The court lasted two days. The following are the cases considered by the court the first three being chamber motions:

ED. GURNEY VS. THE MOOSE JAW CREAMERY CO.—This was a motion by the company to set aside the seizure, by the Deputy Sheriff, under a writ of execution, of certain property of the company situate in the creamery. The argument had taken place in Regina and the matter came on for judgment. The judgment was that the motion of the Creamery Co. be dismissed, the plaintiff to have the costs of opposing the motion on the lower scale.

W. J. Nelson for plaintiff, John G. Gordon for defendants.

JAS. FELL VS. JOHN WILKINSON.—W. J. Nelson for the defendant obtained a summons for fuller and better particulars of the plaintiff's claim for damages in tresspass. Motion granted, to be argued in Regina on Monday the 14th instant.

EDMUND S. THIRWALL VS. ROBERT RIDDELL.—Motion for judgment in default of defence, or to strike out appearance and for immediate judgment under rule. After argument on the first day of sitting the motion was changed to an examination and hearing of witnesses.

W. J. Nelson for plaintiff, John G. Gordon for defendant.

THE C.P.R. VS. MATTHEW FLETCHER.—The defendant was one of a gang of men who came from Ontario to work on the railway at Milestone, but on his arrival here refused to work. Seymour Green, Esq., under the Master and Servants' Ordinance fined him $20 and costs. This was an appeal from the conviction of this magistrate. Appeal heard and witnesses examined. Conviction sustained, but on special application the fine was reduced to $5.

W. J. Nelson for the appellant M. Fletcher, John G. Gordon for the C. P. R.

HITCHCOCK & MCCULLOCH VS. SCHRAM.—An action on a promissory note. The case came on for examination of witnesses and taking of evidence as to a counter-claim of defendant for damages. This being done the case stands for further argument and judgment.

T. C. Johnstone and Wm. Grayson for the plaintiffs, John Secord, Q.C., for defendant.

CHAS B LILLEY VS. WM SAUNDERS.—An action for a month and a half's wages due the plaintiff. Judgment for one month's wages and cost of suit.

W. J. Nelson for plaintiff, John G. Gordon for defendant

THE MASSEY HARRIS CO. VS MAHARG.—An action on two lien notes, the price of a binder, the possession of which had been re-taken by the company. The defence of infancy and a discharge of liability on the ground of resumption of possession. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs for the amount of the notes and costs.

H. A. Robson for plaintiffs, John G. Gordon for defendant.

R. W. TIMMINS VS. R. H. W. HOLT.—An action for the price of a wagon. The defence was that it was only an agreement to purchase on conditions which had not been fulfilled and that the wagon was returned to plaintiff. Judgment reserved.

Wm. Grayson for plaintiff, W. J. Nelson for defendant.

HUGH FERGUSON VS. DANIEL MCLEAN.—An action for $10, the amount of a bet in connection with the Ross Annable election. The court refused to interfere or lend its aid to the litigants. On the Judge's suggestion the matter was settled, each party to get back his $5.00.

JOHN H. GRAYSON VS. ALEX. WILSON.—An action for damages for breach of implied warranty as to title of a horse sold by defendant to plaintiff. Witnesses examined and judgment reserved.

T. C. Johnstone and Wm. Grayson for plaintiff, John G. Gordon for defendant.

W. J. NELSON VS. JAMES MCCONNELL.—An action on a promissory note for $66.60 and interest. Judgment for the plaintiff for $77.50 and costs of action.

THIRWALL VS. RIDDELL.—Examination of witnesses and hearing of case, after which on motion for judgment, it was given in favor of plaintiff for $153.00 and costs.

W. J. Nelson for plaintiff. John G. Gordon for defendant. This case concluded the sittings.

Police Court.

The following cases came before Seymour Green, J.P., on Monday, Oct. 7th, 1895:—

Cathcart vs. Doyle,—Charge of assault. Case dismissed with costs as trivial.

Cathcart vs. Doyle.—The charge in this case was that of using insulting language. Convicted and fined one dollar and costs.

Spaughton vs. Cathcart.—Charge of assault. Convicted and fined two dollars and costs.

Tell Your Friends!

That NEELANDS & GIBBONS will occupy

RUSSELL HALL, OCT. 15TH TO 18TH,

inclusive, with a full range of Dry Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Furs, Clothing, Small Wears, Etc.

AND **Neelands Gibbons,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

: WE SELL :

GROCERIES

AT

Wholesale Prices

To Anyone Who has the CASH.

If You are Interested Write for Catalogue.

Smith & Burton

WHOLESALE GROCERS, BRANDON, MAN.

Consumers' Store: Macdonald Block, Rosser Avenue.....
Wholesale Store: Corner Pacific Ave. & Eleventh St.....

Clearing Sale...

For the next 20 days I will offer the stock recently purchased from Mr. Melhuish at a

BIG SACRIFICE IN PRICES

In order to make room for an immense stock of new fall and winter goods to arrive shortly.

A nice dark colored imported tweed suit, to order, only $16.50; heavy tweed pants and vest $8.00; nine dollar pants for $5.00. Now is your chance to secure a great bargain in clothing. Take a look over my stock before purchasing. Fit, finish and style guaranteed in every case.

W. N. Mitchell.

R. E. DORAN.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESS DRESSINGS AND OILS, AXLE OILS, AXLE GREASE THE BEST IN TOWN 3 BOXES FOR 25CTS.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. E. DORAN.

Rings! Rings!

ALL KINDS  AND SIZES.

Plain and Wedding made to order.

- ALL - GOODS - GUARANTEED -

J. U. MUNNS,

Jeweller, Main Street, Moose Jaw.

New Goods! New Goods!

Arriving in Daily.

Do not fail to examine our new fall and winter stock. This season we are preparing to show you the largest and most complete variety of high class goods in the trade, and you will find the prices down to the lowest paint for CASH.

P.S.—Agent for Singer Mfg. Co.

M. J. MacLEOD.

PENNSYLVANIA : COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at

$11.50 PER TON.

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the marked.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

WILSON & McDONALD.

READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:—

	Old Price.	New.		Old Price.	New.
American Loaded Shells	$3 00	$2 50	*King's Quick Shot*	" $1 25	$ 75
Curtis & Harvey's Powder	1 50	90	*Smokeless*	" 3 00	2 50
Dupont's Dom. Rifle	" 75	60	*Shot, best chilled*	12½	10

Blue Rival Shells, best, $1.25—$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — A. A. MELLER.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Have just received their annual consignment of China, Steel and Graniteware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Tea and Coffee Pots, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tumblers, and all kinds of Household Utensils. CALL AND SEE THEM.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Our winter arrangements for the supply of the

CELEBRATED GALT COAL, BOTH NUT AND LUMP,

are completed and a large stock of both kinds is now on hand.

Threshers can get Rock Bottom prices on Oils, Belts, Lace Leather, and all sundries used by them. Our stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED, HARDWARE, Etc., Etc., Etc. is larger than ever and at prices to suit the times.

D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand.

Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL....

D. McMillan.

Fall Millinery!

FOR

NEW FALL MILLINERY	
MANTLES	- - -
CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL	
UNDERWEAR	- - -
ULSTERS	- - -
FANCY GOODS	- - -
BERLIN WOOLS	- -

and all kinds of small wears, go to

Miss Clarke's

MAIN ST., MOOSE JAW.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts due me must be settled on or before the 15th day of December, 1895.

15-24 BENJ. FLETCHER, V.S.

POUND NOTICE.

Impounded on Sept. 21st, 2 mares. 1 bay with white face, branded on right shoulder O. 1 bright bay, no white, not branded. If not claimed will be sold according to law. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T 7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. $10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. J. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

Great slaughter sale at W. R. Campbell's for the next ten days. Take notice that as I am about to make some changes in business I will sell my entire stock or any portion of it for the next ten days for cost laid down here, and show the original invoices and prove that I am actually selling the goods at cost for cash and cash only.

W. R. CAMPBELL.

POUND NOTICE.

The following horses were impounded on Sept. 22nd:—1 bay horse, branded E; 1 bay pony mare and foal, four white feet and white stripe on face, clipped mane and tail, branded B; 1 bay colt branded S; 1 black stallion, two white hind feet and white stripe on face, branded S; 1 bay mare and colt, two white hind feet, branded S; 1 bay mare and foal, four white feet and white stripe on face, branded S; 1 bay horse; 1 black colt branded 7; 1 bay colt, white strip on face, branded 7; 1 sorrel mare, two white hind feet and stripe in face, branded 16; 1 sorrel stallion, light mane and tail. J. H. COVENTRY, Poundkeeper, Sec. 25, Tp. 15, Rg. 24.